

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown below in the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada, \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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AUGUST, 1929

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EDITORIAL

The Present Issue

WOOL growing, just like every business, must change and progress or go backward. To adhere wholly to old methods, good in their time, while allied industries and interests with which the sheepman must cope and have dealings are changing their ways of doing business for greater efficiency and profit, is to go backward,—ultimately, to lose out.

In some respects, progress in an industry like that of wool production is gradual and continuous. In the breeding of better sheep and improvement of range practices the growers, as individuals, make steady progress. But in other respects, where joint action is called for, and in matters not within the individual's own outfit progress is neither gradual nor continuous. Opportunities come and either are grasped or lost.

With such developments in the concentration of the power of the wool buying interests as have occurred this year the growers see the need of changing their methods and position to meet the new thing that is not of their making but which, if not challenged, will forever put the wool grower in a weaker position than he has been until now, if it does not ruin him.

Progress in such matters always is spasmodic. The new wrong and injurious condition brings a realization of what should be done, and if the needed action is not taken, then the fruits of the toil on the ranges go to users of our wool or our lambs and not to the raisers.

The present issue before the sheepman is wool marketing. Tariff is important. The wool growers have always, through their organizations, grasped their opportunities in that connection and there is assurance that the new Act of 1929 will be materially better than the present law.

Promoting lamb consumption is important. Much needs to be done but a start has been made. Less has been done in the orderly marketing and proper distribution of our lamb crop, but right lines of action are becoming clearer and the attack can be strengthened gradually if it is not possible to throw the full force of the industry into it all at once.

The immediate problem of August, 1929, upon which very little has been done, is the strengthening of the position of the wool grower in selling his 1930 and later clips. The wool buying interests have this year fortified themselves by the united action of a comparatively few concerns and have taken most of this year's clip at prices that suited their own ideas. The grower, as President Hagenbarth said in the July issue of the Wool Grower, is really responsible and has been his own worst enemy. Will the growers admit and accept defeat, or will they use the means and opportunities before them? If they are incapable of some form of united or cooperative action to give them a voice in the wool market, then the future is very dark indeed.

The Opportunity

THE way out of the growers' wool-selling troubles has been mapped out. Progress and permanent improvement await the action of those to be benefited. It is both too late and unnecessary to review the work and study that have been devoted to the problem of opening the door of economic opportunity to farmers and stockmen. The country's best minds have been engaged and the question has been foremost in national affairs. Agreement has been reached and the Federal Farm Board is at work to make effective the plans authorized by Congress, speaking for all the people of the United States.

The Board has already made it plain that those to be benefited must be ready and willing to help bring about the change.

Just what the Federal Farm Board will do, or will approve in connection with the marketing of wool cannot be stated as this issue of the Wool Grower is being made ready. The Board announced, on July 25, that it would meet with the directors of the National Wool Marketing Council on August 9. A report of that conference appears on page 13. The Board's conception of its job and the major principles and methods to be followed were discussed by Chairman Alexander Legge on July 30. His statement also appears in this issue.

Mr. Legge's Statement

MR. LEGGE states candidly and very plainly, that the Farm Board's conception of its job is to 'help the farmer to help himself'. There must be stabilization corporations for various commodities to represent and enforce the proper interest of the producers in establishing price levels in the markets. These corporations will have the advice, direction, and financial aid of the Board but,—they must be formed and operated by organizations of producers.

The plan and methods suggested by the Board to apply in the case of grains have been presented to and adopted by a meeting of officers of thirty farmer-grain selling organizations. Directors have been chosen, with the approval of the Board, to organize a \$20,000,000 corporation to be known as the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The stock will be held and voted by state and local cooperative associations in all parts of the country. The Board will work with and through the corporation and when necessary will loan money to the corporation for approved operations in the market, but mainly to enable the corporation to secure needed facilities in its business at the markets and at the points of receiving the grains.

Wool growers can work their way to a better system of wool selling with the aid and direction of the Federal Farm Board. But they must do the actual work and furnish the needed

volume of wool to be handled in the market through their own organizations. Wool marketing associations have secured heavy consignments this year in Nevada, Montana, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and other states. It is not yet too late to establish a more reasonable price for 1929 wools. It can be done if the grower controlled agencies selling the consigned wools unite.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will be held at the Hotel Utah, Monday evening, August 26, 1929, at 8 P. M.

On account of the importance of the questions to be considered at this meeting the attendance of every member of the committee is respectfully urged.

F. J. Hagenbarth,
President

NEW SCHEDULE FOR LAMB DEMONSTRATIONS

EXTENSIVE new territory is to be covered in the national lamb consumption campaign during the next two months. The schedule for August and September, just announced, includes eighteen cities in six states. Future programs will be arranged as the campaign progresses.

September will mark the second anniversary of the lamb campaign which was inaugurated by the National Wool Growers Association and later participated in by the lamb feeders of Colorado and Nebraska. Up to the present time the message of lamb has been carried into 87 representative cities from coast to coast and at the end of the two-year period the number of cities will stand at 105, as reported by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

This movement in behalf of lamb is without precedent in the entire history of the industry. In taking stock of the accomplishments of the campaign as its second anniversary draws near, the fact that its success has been phenomenal is outstanding. Packers, retailers, housewives, teachers, and many others across



M. O. CULLEN

the width and breadth of the country have turned out by the thousands to witness the new lamb cutting methods and have indorsed them whole-heartedly. There is every assurance that equal or even greater success is in store for the campaign in the future.

The employment of Max O. Cullen, close student of the subject of meat and cutting specialist par excellence, is announced with the launching of the August campaign.

Mr. Cullen made his bow in the lamb work at the annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association at Casper, Wyo., on July 19. His clever handling of the knives and saw in apportioning the lamb carcass won loud applause from some 400 wool growers and local housewives who made up the audience.

On July 30, Mr. Cullen displayed his wares before the Colorado State Wool Growers Association in session at Monte Vista, Colo., where his skill again won the unanimous approval of his audience.

August 5 will mark the beginning of the new program for retailers, packers, and consumers, the first meetings to be held at Racine, Wis.

The complete itinerary of August and September meetings is as follows:

Racine, Wis.	Aug. 5-6
Kenosha, Wis.	" 7-8
Waukegan, Ill.	" 9-10
South Bend, Ind.	" 12-13-14
Fort Wayne, Ind.	" 15-16-17
Jackson, Mich.	" 19-20-21
Lansing, Mich.	" 22-23-24
Grand Rapids, Mich.	" 26-27-28
Saginaw, Mich.	" 29-30-31
Flint, Mich.	Sept. 3-4
Pontiac, Mich.	" 5-6-7
Detroit, Mich.	" 9-10-11
Erie, Pa.	" 12-13-14
Akron, Ohio	" 16-17-18
Youngstown, Ohio	" 19-20-21
Canton, Ohio	" 23-24
Lima, Ohio	" 25
Dayton, Ohio	" 26-27-28-30

CHILDS ADVERTISE LAMB

THE famous Childs restaurants have recently brought lamb to the attention of their customers by carrying the following statement on the cover of their breakfast menu cards:

The Woolsack

The seat of the Lord Chancellor in the English House of Lords is called the woolsack.

Literally, it is a sack or cushion of wool covered with red cloth—

A symbol of the importance of sheep to the welfare and happiness of mankind,

An importance readily appreciated by those who have enjoyed the broiled lamb chops served at CHILDS,

Or the savory lamb stew with vegetables.

For several years this chain of restaurants served meat only when specially ordered, that is, all of their luncheon and dinner combinations were made up of fruits and vegetables. Vegetables were served by Childs as well and probably better than in any other cafes of the same class, but the profits of running the business on such a basis proved disappointing and at the beginning of this year a change in the management was made and meat restored to its proper place on the menus.

The value of the statement on lamb quoted above would be enhanced, from the sheepman's point of view, if some of the Hartzell cuts were suggested instead of the "stew".

The Farm Board's Consideration of Wool Marketing

THE full membership of the Federal Farm Board devoted August 9 to a study of wool marketing and to a hearing and discussion of facts and plans presented by representatives of wool growers.

This initial and preliminary conference had been requested through the National Wool Growers Association. Four of the directors of the National Wool Marketing Council were present: L. B. Palmer, Ohio; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming; J. A. Hooper, Utah; and R. A. Ward, Portland; also the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association; F. O'Daniel for the Texas Wool Warehousemen's Association, and J. F. Walker of the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative.

The present methods of wool selling in the United States were placed before the Board in the following memorandum which furnished a basis for much of the discussion which took place.

United States Wool Production and Consumption

Production of wool in the United States in 1928 was.....	296,000,000
lbs. shorn wool sold by growers.....	53,000,000
lbs. pulled wool sold by packers.....	
Total.....	349,000,000
Wool consumption for 1928 was:	
406,000,000 lbs. domestic wool for clothing purposes.....	
109,000,000 lbs. foreign wool for clothing purposes.....	
140,000,000 lbs. foreign wool for carpets.....	
Number of Manufacturers.....	483
Number of Mills.....	595

The Marketing Status of the 1929 Clip

The clip is estimated at 300,000,000 lbs. of shorn wool.

	Pounds
Sold By Individual	
Growers to Dealers.....	170,000,000
Consigned to Dealers.....	20,000,000
Held at Home by Growers.....	42,000,000
Held or Already Sold by Cooperatives, Pools, Etc.....	68,000,000
Total	300,000,000

Cooperative Marketing Association:

A. Members of National Marketing Council.	
Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative.....	4,000,000
Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers.....	5,000,000
*Utah Coop. Marketing Assn.....	1,000,000
*Wyoming " ".....	4,500,000
*Montana " ".....	5,000,000
*New York " ".....	250,000
Minnesota " ".....	750,000
	20,500,000

B. Non-Members of Council—

*Nevada Coop. Wool Mktg. Assn.	1,500,000
*So. Dakota " " " "	2,000,000
*No. Dakota " " " "	2,000,000
*Colorado " " " "	1,000,000
*Iowa " " " "	250,000
Kansas " " " "	50,000

6,800,000

Warehouse Companies Controlled by Growers:	
Texas, 19 Warehouses.....	29,000,000
California (1)	1,000,000
New Mexico (2) Privately Owned.....	5,000,000

35,000,000

Pools:

Utah—Jericho	1,000,000
Montana—Stillwater County	1,000,000
Other Local and County Pools.....	3,000,000
	5,000,000

*Selling done by National Wool Exchange, Boston.

Chairman Legge pointed out that less than ten per cent of the clip is being handled by the thirteen cooperative associations, and that this proportion, or 27 million pounds, is being sold by six different organizations. He urged that it was necessary to do away with the competition between growers' selling agencies and to bring a larger part of the clip under the handling and selling of cooperative organizations.

When it was asked what plans the growers had, the Board was told that its aid in strengthening the cooperatives would help to build up volume of business and that by setting up a wool advisory committee improvements could be worked out in the handling of finances through the Intermediate Credit banks and in the operation of the federal warehouse law.

All the members of the Board showed a strong interest in the wool question and each one stressed the need of further organization by growers to place more of the wools on the market to be sold for the accounts of growers and by their own agencies. The need of cooperation among the cooperatives for the employing of a strong centralized selling agency was also pointed out by the Board. At the close of the forenoon session the chairman asked the growers to report in the afternoon as to what the present organizations were now preparing to do in combining their selling activities.

At the afternoon session the Board was told that the representatives of organizations present believed that a central sales agency was essential and that, with the aid of the Board, it could be worked out. Several members pointed out that the selling, through one sales agency, of the wools handled by the cooperatives and by the Texas grower-controlled warehouses would provide 50 million pounds, sufficient to be a strong factor in making the price levels in the markets. The Texas warehouse organizations do not meet the requirements for qualification as cooperatives, as expressed in the Agricultural Marketing Act. Some of them apparently are considering changes which will make them truly cooperative. It is not certain whether grower-controlled organizations, not set up and operated on strictly cooperative lines, can be admitted to a corporation to be recognized by the Board as means of extending its aid and financial service in the marketing of a particular commodity. However, the requirements for cooperatives are not nearly so onerous as often has been supposed. They consist chiefly of having all stock and voting power in the hands of actual producers and in the limitations of dividends paid to members. This is to ensure that the undertaking shall primarily be for service in better marketing and better selling and lower selling expense, rather than for large earnings collected as charges on the product handled.

The matter of having owners of as much as 50 million pounds of wool come into organizations working through a central sales agency presented the greatest difficulty. The Board stated that it would defer the appointment of a wool advisory committee until representatives of a larger number of growers' wool marketing associations could meet and consider the employment of a single selling organization. When such a meeting has been held, it was indicated that a wool advisory committee representative of the organizations joining in the plan would be established by the Board and employed in giving such financial and other aid as

the Board is to extend. A central sales agency set up and operated by the various organizations, would constitute a stabilization corporation under the direction of growers.

Plans for the creation of a central sales agency are being drawn up and are to be presented and considered at another meeting in which the Board will meet with a larger number of growers and representatives of existing marketing associations.

The time and place of such a conference have not been announced but it probably will be held in September or early October at Chicago or Salt Lake City.

THE SHEARING CONTEST

FOURTEEN professional shearers competed for the \$1000 offered by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company at the first U. S. Championship Shearing Contest. Selection of the contestants was based on the 1929 shearing tallies. Some 600 other shearers and interested parties, however, gathered at Great Falls, Montana, on July 10 to look on. Weather conditions were not the most propitious. On the first day of the contest a high wind was blowing and the second day it was extremely hot.

The sheep shorn were furnished by Chas. Odett of Eden, Montana. They were yearling Rambouillets, well bred up, and the shearers declared they were as hard to shear as any sheep they had had this year; in fact, it is held that better time could have been made had the sheep not been so difficult to shear.

Five prizes—\$500, \$250, \$125, \$75, and \$50—were awarded the shearers making the best time in shearing 100 head of sheep. S. O. Sorenson of Ephraim, Utah, won the first prize, his time being 3 hours 38 minutes; H. B. Teel of Ft. Benton, Montana, second (3 hours 41 minutes); C. C. Buchanan, Manti, Utah, third (3 hours 59 minutes); I. Stevens of Idaho Falls, fourth (4 hours 1 minute 31 seconds); and C. Fuhrman, Lyle, Wash., fifth (4 hours 3 minutes 50 seconds).

Two prizes were given for the best time in shearing one sheep, ten sheep, and twenty sheep, and two for the best one-

hour shearing tally, and three for the highest quality of work. H. B. Teel (1 minute 33 seconds); I. Stevens, Idaho Falls, Idaho, (1 minute 38½ seconds) and T. H. Oviatt of Pocatello, Idaho, (1 minute 44 seconds) were the high men in shearing one sheep.

On ten sheep Sorenson (20 minutes 52 seconds), Teel (21 minutes 3 seconds), Fuhrman (21 minutes 18 seconds) were the winners; while Sorenson (42 minutes 25 seconds), Teel (43 minutes 5 seconds), and I. Stevens (46 minutes) showed the greatest speed in shearing twenty sheep.

By shearing twenty-seven sheep in one hour, Sorenson walked off with the first prize in that event, and Oviatt, Fuhrman, and Teel tied for second place with twenty-six head each.

The \$100 offered by the National Wool Growers Association for the smoothest and best looking pen of sheared sheep was divided between M. E. Stanger, Willos, Calif.; G. W. Gordon, Los Angeles; and Andy Benson of Karland, Wash. Special awards were also given to Victor Bascom, Vernal, Utah, for second place, and Eugene Blattner of Butte for third.

As now planned similar contests will be held each year in this country under the auspices of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, and in South America and Australia, in preparation for an international championship contest to be held at the time of the next world's fair.

CALENDAR

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 20.
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 26, 27, 28, 29.
Nevada State Livestock Show, Elko—September 12-15.
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper—September 17, 18.
Eastern Montana Fair and Ram Sale, Miles City—September 17-20.
Montana Ram Sale, Helena—September 25, 26.
Pacific International, Portland, Ore.—October 26-November 2.
California Live Stock and Baby Beef Show, South San Francisco, November 9-13.
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.—November 16-23.
International L. S. Exposition, Chicago—November 30-December 7.
Los Angeles Christmas Livestock Show—November 30-December 7.
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 11-16, 1930.
Convention of American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo.—January 16-18, 1930.

PRICES AT THE IDAHO RAM SALE

THE top price paid at the eighth annual ram sale held by the Idaho Wool Growers Association at Filer on August 7 was \$800. Laidlaw & Brockie of Muldoon, Idaho, paid that figure for a Suffolk ram consigned by the University of Idaho. The University also sold another ram of the same breed to Laidlaw & Brockie at \$300. In the Hampshire section \$405 was the high point, reached by a ram entered in the sale by H. L. Finch of Soda Springs and purchased by the Cambridge Land and Livestock Company of Cambridge, Idaho. The University of Idaho received \$110 each for two head of yearling Hampshires sold together and S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho, and L. L. Breckenridge of Twin Falls, Idaho, both sold pens of yearlings at \$69 a head.

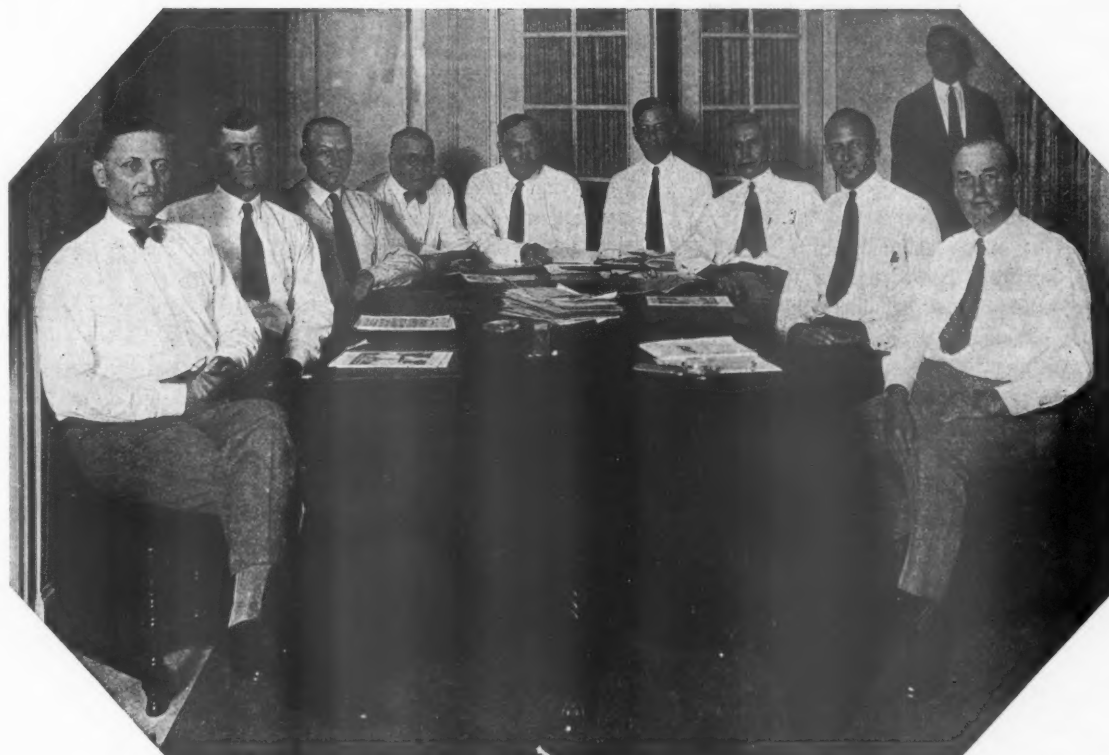
Top and average prices in each division of the sale are listed below:

BREED	PRICES	
	TOP	AVERAGE
9 Hampshire Studs	\$405.00	\$161.95
543 Hampshire Yearlings.....	110.00	38.45
165 Hampshire Ram Lambs.....	40.00	25.90
9 Hamp. Two-Year-Olds.....	47.00	33.80
7 Suffolk Studs	800.00	247.13
10 Suffolk Ram Lambs.....	85.00	59.00
22 Suffolk-Hamp. Yearlings.....	60.00	55.70
87 Suf.-Hamp. Ram Lambs	61.00	51.72
6 Lincoln Ram Lambs.....	40.00	40.00
4 Corriedale Yearlings	40.00	40.00
10 Panama Yearlings	41.00	40.50
11 Lincoln-Ramb. Yearlings.....	38.00	36.64
6 Cots.-Ramb. Yearlings.....	52.00	52.00
44 Rambouillet Yearlings.....	29.00	21.00

The quality in comparison with previous years sales was very good and many buyers expressed the opinion that it was much better than usual. The number actually sold was about the same as in previous years. Buyers seemed to be very well satisfied with all purchases made and sellers in the majority of cases were pleased.

THE TEXAS SALE

AT the sale held in conjunction with the convention of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas at Del Rio on July 31, August 1 and 2, 896 Rambouillet sheep went through the ring at an average price of \$58.11. The top price of \$700 was paid by S. S. Bundy, of Roosevelt, Texas, for a ram consigned by T. L. Drisdale of Juno, Texas; Congressman C. B. Hudspeth purchased a Bullard ram at \$500, which was the next highest figure.



The Federal Farm Board in Their Offices at Washington, D. C., Left to Right, James C. Stone, Kentucky, Vice Chairman; C. B. Denman, Missouri; Charles S. Wilson, of New York; William F. Schilling, of Minnesota, Alexander H. Legge, Illinois, Chairman; Arthur W. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Carl Williams, of Oklahoma; Chris L. Christensen, Secretary of the Board; and C. C. Teague, of California.

THE RELATION OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD TO THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

By Alexander Legge, Chairman, Federal Farm Board

An address before the fifth summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation, Baton Rouge, La., July 30, 1929

THERE could not be a more appropriate place for a statement of the policies of a Federal Farm Board than at this meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. For more than four years the Institute has been a forum for the exchange of experiences and the development of policies in cooperative marketing. It has worked toward the coordination of the activities of the farmers' organizations. Representatives of the cooperative associations who have participated in these sessions are to be congratulated on the progress which has been made.

Since this effort to discuss the marketing problem is being broadcast, perhaps

it would be well for us to approach the subject by a brief reference to the underlying causes leading up to the situation with which we are now confronted.

You people who are engaged in the problems of cooperative marketing doubtless understand the inherent difficulties of agriculture. But, while it is true that the developments and discussions of the past few years have given people in other industries a better understanding than formerly prevailed, there is yet much to be done in bringing about a clearer understanding of the problem on the part of those not directly engaged in agriculture. There is much to be done also to bring to these groups a better appreciation of

the significance and possibilities of agricultural cooperation.

Why is agriculture, as an industry, not keeping pace with other industries in the general progress of the country? In my judgment, the answer can be stated briefly. Agriculture has operated as an individual enterprise competing with organized effort in other industries—individual action and planning as compared with collective thinking and acting. The marked tendency in other industries is toward larger groups in which many minds collectively determine policies and plans and follow them through. The distinct difference between agriculture and other industries is apparent pretty

much all over the world, although perhaps in most countries it is not so pronounced as in our own United States.

For many years, farming generally has not shown an operating profit. The prices farmers have received for their products have not advanced in proportion to advances in the prices of other commodities. Prices of many commodities, in fact, have remained below prewar levels for long periods. As a business man, the farmer has not received a fair return on his investment, and as a worker he and his family have oftentimes labored for a grossly inadequate wage.

In the past, much effort and large sums of money have been spent trying to improve agricultural conditions, but much of this effort has been directed toward improvement in methods of production; that is, to encourage the raising of more and better crops. Work of this character can, and has been, carried out effectively, working with and through the individual farmer. In the past when a new kind of seed, or an improvement in the process of producing any particular agricultural product, was developed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, by any of the state agricultural colleges, or for that matter by anyone else, it was a comparatively simple matter to convey the information to those interested, and in most cases for them to make use of the information in their own operations.

However, all this effort meets only a part of the agricultural problem. Obviously, nothing is gained by raising a larger crop of better quality if, after having done so, you are unable to dispose of it on a basis that will yield a reasonable return for the effort expended. It is when we approach this part of the agricultural problem that the need for organization becomes imperative. There it is that the problem of the farmer most closely parallels that of every other industry and it seems to us that the treatment to be applied can be described in one word, "organization." To illustrate, if a thousand farmers attempt to sell the same kind of product at the same time in the same market, and in most cases to a very limited number of buyers, the mere competition among themselves puts them

at a disadvantage. But if these same thousand farmers place the same product in the hands of a single selling agency, that agency at once becomes an important factor in the market.

Markets after all are made, to a considerable extent, by the process of bargaining. The prestige of any trader in the market depends largely on the volume of business which he has to transact, whether he be a seller or a buyer. If we carry this a little further, say that 100,000 farmers centralize the marketing of their products in the same way, such an agency at once becomes a leading factor entitled, as it should be, to a voice in establishing the rules, regulations and conditions under which its production is disposed of. It is, therefore, in far better position to obtain for the product its full market value.

The Board believes that it can be of great assistance to the American farmers by encouraging the development of large-scale, central cooperative organizations. Such an agency would be in itself, because of its prestige and influence, a stabilizing element in marketing. It would be able to exert a measurable degree of control over the flow of its products to market. It would avoid temporary surpluses which so often result in unduly depressing the price of farm products much below their real value. In other words, it would be a strong merchandising agency, virtually in control of the conditions under which the products of its members are sold.

Immediately we are asked: Would the development of such large-scale organizations mean that the farmers should abandon or do away with their local associations? We can not see any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, such agencies would help to build up and improve the condition of each and every cooperative organization now in existence. Always bear in mind that any organization of this kind would be owned and controlled by the cooperatives. It would be the farmers' organization, producer owned and producer controlled, working solely in the interests of the producers.

The Federal Farm Board, as now organized, is not going to buy or sell any commodity, agricultural or otherwise. It

is our duty to assist you in doing a better job of this yourselves. True, while we are assisting you we will want to have some voice in the transaction, particularly when you call for government funds to aid in the operation, but if this counsel or advice on our part becomes irksome, and you do not like it, the solution for you is simple; namely, to liquidate the indebtedness to the government. When this is done, you will be perfectly free to tell us where to go. I sincerely hope that, based on the progress that has been started in that direction and on the progress that should be made within the next few years, the time will soon arrive when it will be a simple matter for you to do just that.

However, it is probable that you may find this Board of real assistance, even though you may not need financial aid. The Board will provide a contact between organized farmers and the government—even though they may not come to the Board for the purpose of obtaining loans. Any organized group may come to the Board at any time for counsel, advice and assistance in meeting their problems.

The Federal Farm Board, aside from its Chairman, is composed of men of long cooperative experience. All of its members, including the Chairman, are in complete sympathy with the cooperative movement. In the ten days that the Board has been in session, I have watched with much interest the meeting of minds on the part of these men who have been brought together for the purpose of assisting the farmers of America. I have been impressed with their sympathy and their common understanding of the problems of production and marketing; with their intimate knowledge of the specific problems in the various cooperative groups. I have been greatly pleased and encouraged by the unanimity of opinion which has prevailed with respect to the policies presented to the Board.

The major policy of the Board will be expansion and strengthening of the cooperative movement. You may ask at this point what effect the development of cooperative marketing will have on other agencies now existing. The answer seems to me to be simple. It is purely a question of efficiency. Any efficient,

well-managed organization that is satisfactorily serving the public at a reasonable cost will in some way work into the picture. The inefficient, whether they be cooperative organizations or individual operators, can not hope to continue permanently, and whether the passing of the inefficient operator is brought about by cooperation or competition, the results are the same.

Again, we are asked, what is the relation of the Board to be to other agencies now in existence—the great Department of Agriculture, the large Extension Service, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and each and every other federal and state agency working for the advancement of agricultural interests? We do not see that there should be any serious interference with, or disturbance of, existing agencies. Congress has very wisely asked us to avoid duplication, a sentiment with which the Board is in full accord. Certainly we do not propose to interfere with, or transfer to the jurisdiction of the Board, any governmental activity unless such transfer is in the interests of greater efficiency and more effective service to the American farmer. There may be some work which peculiarly fits into the operations of the Board and is essential to its efficient operation.

I wish to assure you, however, that as a general rule it will be the policy of the Board to call on all federal and state organizations for assistance and cooperation, perhaps to an extent that may cause some of you to think we are trying to get them to do our work. The task before us is of such magnitude that a common-sense program requires that we utilize to the fullest extent every agency in existence which may be able to contribute anything to the cause.

The enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act is a matter that has long been delayed and perhaps the uppermost thought in the minds of many of you is when and how are we going to get busy

to do something under it. Prompt action is important, but it is still more important that we move in the right direction. In the short space of time it has been able to devote to the problem, the Board has reached the conclusion that its first operations can be most useful, and more safely carried on, if it undertakes to fur-

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ther the activities of established agencies in the cooperative marketing field. Perhaps the building up and strengthening of these cooperative agencies will so simplify many problems that their solution will become comparatively easy.

The records of the Department of Agriculture show that there are some 2,000,000 farmers in the United States, or practically one-third of the total, who are now members of approximately 12,500 cooperative associations. If these cooperatives can be built up so that their strength

"WHAT the Board hopes to do is to assist farmers to become better able to compete with other groups in the markets of the nation and the world. It expects by aiding in the development of cooperative associations to make possible economies in marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income."

and efficiency are recognized by those not now members, the question of extending membership very largely settles itself. In other words, it is inconceivable that any farmer would refrain from belonging to a cooperative organization, once he is convinced that it is operating in his interest.

I hope that each and every one of you will study the law itself so you may have a better understanding of what it is we are expected to do. In it you will find

many suggestions as to things that might be done to help you cooperate. You will not find anywhere any suggestion that government money should be spent for the purpose of stimulating competition among yourselves. In many of the commodity groups there is a marked divergence of opinion as to how the problem should be worked out, and agencies have been set up tackling it from different angles. These should find some common ground on which to get together and pull together for the common cause.

The Board is considering this as a long-time constructive program rather than simply one of dealing with emergencies.

If we confine our efforts to dealing with those in distress, the probabilities are we will find little time to remove the causes of distress, which after all is the more satisfactory solution. We realize keenly the necessity of prompt and adequate assistance, but we realize equally keenly that any action which the Board takes must be sound and for the permanent betterment of agriculture.

Some of you will say that we have not mentioned stabilization corporations. It seems to me that it may well happen that the cooperatives now in existence, or improved organizations growing out of existing cooperative organizations, may prove to be all that is needed to carry out the idea of stabilization corporations. There may prove to be extreme cases which call for measures that can not be carried out by the cooperatives, but it is hoped that correction

of the fundamental causes of agricultural emergencies will enable the Board to consistently carry forward a program based on the development of large, well-financed and efficiently-managed cooperative organizations.

The funds entrusted to the care of the Board will be administered for the purpose of carrying out its program, of which the central thought will be the strengthening of the cooperative movement, and

the permanent betterment of farm conditions. In the financing of plants and facilities for cooperative organizations, and in other ways, the Board can be of material assistance. Lack of adequate finances has been one of the handicaps of the cooperative movement.

I think it proper, however, to inject a note of warning at this point. It should be obvious that the cooperative movement can be weakened and a large financial burden imposed upon it by unsound investments. Therefore, money borrowed from the Board for the acquisition of facilities must be invested wisely and frugally. This is essential in order to safeguard the future of agricultural co-operation. The act wisely provides that money shall not be loaned to build new plants or facilities where satisfactory facilities are already available. Money certainly will not be loaned to purchase obsolete or inadequate facilities. Certainly loans will not be made to acquire plants and facilities at prices greater than their value to the associations making such purchases. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the farmers' organizations will drive hard bargains, having in mind always their responsibility to safeguard the investments of their members and provide economical and efficient facilities for marketing their products.

There are many people who think that the Board's activities should be directed to the arbitrary raising of the price level for agricultural products. The Board can not raise prices arbitrarily. Prices, as has been said many times, are determined by basic economic conditions—by the demand for a commodity, the supply available to meet that demand and the manner in which that supply is fed to the market. What the Board hopes to do is to assist farmers to become better able to compete with other groups in the markets of the nation and the world. It expects, by aiding in the development of cooperative associations to make possible economies in marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income.

The effect of all activities of the Federal Farm Board on production must be carefully considered. The result would be only a vicious circle, if the work of the Board should result in a large expansion of cultivated land and the production of greater and greater supplies of our principal crops. I feel confident that the Board's program of work through the cooperatives is the only plan which will avoid a calamity of this kind.

Farmers' cooperative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They also serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless a farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind, quality and quantity of farm products which the market demands. Under the cooperative system, the farmer usually receives market premiums for products of high quality. Hence, the member of a cooperative association has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have. Consequently, the cooperative associations, in so far as they have developed to the point where they are offering the farmer a complete marketing service, are coordinating production and marketing.

Because of this relationship to their members, the cooperative associations are the one agency which can effectively discourage unwise expansion in acreage. The problem of coordinating production with demand varies in difficulty with regions and commodities. In many sections, the associations marketing milk have made great progress in adjusting the total and seasonal production to the requirements of the market. With other commodities less progress has been made. However, the possibilities are large and a need for careful study of these possibilities is urgent. As I have said, effective coordination of production with demand must be brought about through the cooperative associations. Enough progress has been made, in my opinion, to indicate that the farmers' organizations can meet and solve this problem as they are meeting and solving the problems of marketing.

The production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high, uniform quality. The producer desires a supply which can be sold at prices which will assure him a reasonable profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers. Such coordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer cooperatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance.

In conclusion I wish to say that the farmers and the public must be patient. The problems of agriculture are of long standing and can not be solved overnight. On the contrary, there is always present the danger of increasing and aggravating our difficulties by unwise and premature action. I wish to assure you that the Federal Farm Board will move as quickly as is consistent with the assured and permanent improvement of agriculture. At the same time, the Board will not undertake to force its program on any group of people. It will move only as fast as the farmers through their organizations are able and willing to accept the program. The improvement of agricultural conditions must be based on self-help. The Board can contribute largely and will contribute to such improvement. In the long run, however, the Board will render the greatest service to agriculture and to the nation by helping the farmer to help himself.

RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS ADVERTISE IN RUSSIA

AN attractive advertising sheet recently issued by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and containing advertisements of several of the most prominent Rambouillet breeders of the United States has been printed in the Russian language and is being sent to individual sheep breeders of that country.

PLANTS POISONOUS TO SHEEP

NO. VII. THE CHERRIES

By Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

SOME years ago when on a trip near a sheep ranch in Idaho, a herder was found "nooning" on a low hill with a band of sheep about him. A dozen or so of the sheep were down in various attitudes, kicking and gasping for breath, and others had already ended their suffering in death. The herder was using, in great volume, language as strong as he knew how, and evidently he knew a great many words which quite adequately expressed his feelings, although they were words not usually heard in polite society. His sheep were in good condition, and he could see no reason why they should lie down and die at this time. Fortunately, this was a time when the poison plant man could be of assistance; sometimes, perhaps too frequently, he must acknowledge that he is puzzled and can only make a fair guess.

On the ground where the sheep were resting was a quantity of wild cherry, and this, without doubt, was the cause of his trouble. It was very likely that his sheep had been trailed rather rapidly before coming to this place, and had been hungry enough to fill on cherry leaves before settling down to rest.

Cherry leaves contain a small quantity of the very poisonous substance, hydrocyanic acid, or prussic acid, as it is quite commonly called. This is found in many other plants, ordinarily in small quantities, as in bitter almonds, arrow grass, and the sorghums. A small quantity of cherry does no harm. Sheep can nibble

on cherry day after day and week after week with no bad result. In fact, cherry leaves may serve as an appetizer. But, if the animals are very hungry, as during a long drive, especially if forage is

owners lost quite heavily, others drove through without losing a single animal. When the driveway was examined, after a number of bands had passed through, it was found to be lined with wild cherry bushes but with no grass or weeds. The

cherry bushes were stripped of leaves as high as the sheep could reach. It was evident that the sheep had eaten largely of the leaves, but that, at that time, there were no more. It was not difficult to explain why some bands suffered and others were unharmed. The first bands presumably found enough of the grasses and weeds, so that they did not eat very largely of the cherry. The succeeding bands, finding nothing else, filled up on cherry, some of them eating enough to cause death. After all the cherry that could be reached had been eaten, those that followed could not even be poisoned.

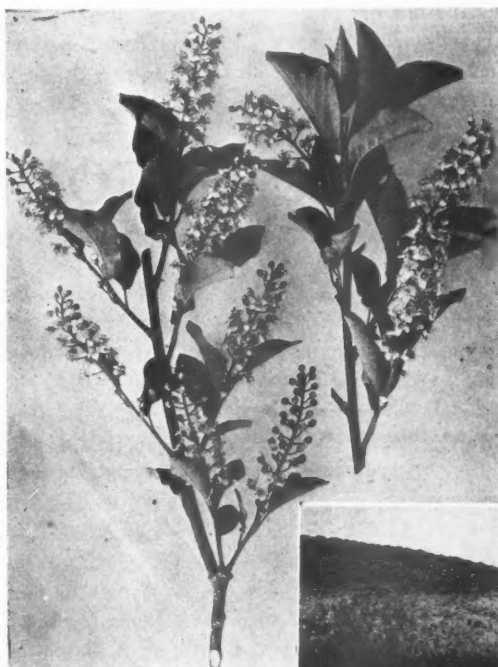
A picture of the ordinary choke cherry is shown, but of course, everybody is familiar with it, and only needs to know that it may make trouble. It is some-

times stated that it is the wilted plant only that is poisonous, but this is erroneous. As a matter of fact, losses on the range are caused by grazing upon the growing plant.

All the cherries may produce prussic acid, and the belief that the wilted plant causes the trouble has probably arisen from the fact that domestic animals, cattle, horses,

and goats, as well as sheep, have frequently been poisoned by eating leaves from branches which have been pruned and thrown down where the animals could get them.

Range horses and cattle are rarely, if ever, poisoned by cherry because, moving freely from place to place, they do not eat enough of the plant to be injured. Sheep are more likely to be poisoned than



Branches of Choke Cherry



A Range Where Sheep Have Been Eating Cherry

scanty, they sometimes eat a large quantity in a short time, and, under such circumstances, plenty of trouble may follow. Many driveways become pretty thoroughly stripped of vegetation.

On a driveway in Oregon leading through a valley to a shearing corral, many sheep were lost year after year. It was considered very strange that while some

other animals, because they are frequently close-herded when grazing, and, when trailed, go in a solid mass and eat greedily whatever they can reach.

Symptoms Produced by Cherry Poisoning

The most pronounced symptom is the heavy, labored breathing, the animal sometimes gasping as though struggling to get its breath. Before this severe stage appears, the poisoned animal becomes uneasy, walking about in an aimless way. Its pulse becomes weak, and the pupils of the eyes are dilated. It sometimes

trembles and may stagger and fall. Ordinarily it goes into a series of convulsions which are followed by a more quiet period ending in death. It dies from respiratory failure, and, it can be seen by observation, that the heart beats an appreciable period after breathing has ceased. Frequently the odor of prussic acid can be noted in its breath.

Treatment of Poisoned Animals

Not much can be done in the way of treating animals poisoned by cherry. It is probable that administration of glu-

cose, which can be done by using corn syrup, may help, but this is not ordinarily available. The sick animals should be kept quiet and many of them will recover. The important thing, of course, is to make sure that they do not have an opportunity to eat any large quantity of the plants in a short time. Do not close herd sheep where cherry is abundant. If it is necessary to drive animals over trails lined with cherry, make certain they have a big feed before entering such trails.

THE LAMB CROP REPORT FOR 1929

Issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE United States lamb crop of 1929 was about 1 per cent smaller than the crop of 1928 but over 7 per cent larger than the 1927 crop according to the lamb crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The indicated lamb crops for the three years are 25,976,000 in 1929, 26,225,000 in 1928 and 24,153,000 in 1927. The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes one year old and over January 1 was 83.1 in 1929, 89.2 in 1928 and 87.2 in 1927. This decrease in the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes more than offset an increase of 6 per cent in the estimated number of breeding ewes on farms January 1 this year.

The smaller lamb crop this year was due to the decrease in the western lamb states. The crop in the native lamb states this year was about 4 per cent or over 300,000 head larger than that of 1928. This increase was due to the increase in the number of breeding ewes since there was little difference in the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes in the two years. The native lamb crop was 9,331,000 in 1929, 8,992,000 in 1928 and 8,875,000 in 1927.

The western lamb crop of 1929 was over 3 per cent or about 600,000 head smaller than that of 1928. While the estimated number of breeding ewes over one year old January 1 was 7 per cent

larger in 1929 than in 1928, this was more than offset by the decrease in the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes from 83.8 in 1928 to 75.5 in 1929. The

decrease in this western region was due to decrease in the late lamb crop, the number of early lambs produced in 1929 being as large as in 1928. Texas was the only state

STATISTICS BY STATES, DIVISIONS AND THE UNITED STATES

(All numbers are in Thousands, that is, add 000)

STATE	Breeding ewes 1 year old and over, January 1, Number			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
	1927	1928	1929	Per cent of ewes January 1.			Numbers Docked		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Montana	2,208	2,475	2,800	75	80	78	1,656	1,980	2,184
Wyoming	2,235	2,326	2,526	68	80	58	1,520	1,861	1,465
Colorado	969	1,002	1,046	85	80	75	824	802	785
New Mexico	1,678	1,741	1,761	70	62	62	1,175	1,079	1,092
Arizona	908	826	813	73	75	71	663	620	577
Utah	1,925	2,038	2,144	73	85	68	1,405	1,732	1,458
Nevada	926	956	967	74	84	62	685	803	600
Idaho	1,415	1,580	1,698	92	103	93	1,302	1,627	1,570
Washington	380	421	428	105	107	98	399	450	440
Oregon	1,605	1,696	1,826	85	95	80	1,364	1,611	1,461
California	2,367	2,486	2,722	90	96	88	2,130	2,387	2,395
South Dakota	535	562	585	82	90	90	439	506	526
Texas	2,200	2,465	2,732	78	72	77	1,716	1,775	2,104
Totals, 13 Western States	19,351	20,574	22,048	79.0	83.8	75.5	15,278	17,233	16,645
Totals, 17 Atlantic States	1,609	1,698	1,772	111.6	105.0	105.6	1,795	1,783	1,872
Totals, 11 North Central States (1)	5,576	5,880	6,084	103.3	99.6	99.8	5,760	5,856	6,073
Totals, 7 South Central States (2)	1,168	1,262	1,339	113.0	107.2	103.5	1,320	1,353	1,386
All "Native States"—35	8,353	8,840	9,195	106.2	101.7	101.5	8,875	8,992	9,331
Totals, UNITED STATES	27,704	29,414	31,243	87.2	89.2	83.1	24,153	26,225	25,976

†Includes Indian-owned sheep and lambs.

(1) South Dakota excluded
(2) Texas excluded.

Early Lambs in Western States

*STATE	1927	1928	1929
California	1,490	1,719	1,796
Idaho	832	1,074	1,026
Oregon	409	483	438
Washington	160	180	176
Arizona	106	124	127
Totals, 12 Western States	3,206	3,815	3,828

*Only states from which there is a large movement of "early" lambs. Texas lambs not included.

in this region where the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes was larger in 1929 than in 1928 and the lamb crop in Texas was over 18 per cent larger than in 1928. The largest decreases were in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Oregon. The western lamb crop was 16,645,000 in 1929, 17,233,000 in 1928 and 15,278,000 in 1927.

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Warm weather prevailed steadily, but showers were frequent, especially in the eastern portion, most of them being beneficial, though they were not general, and more rain is needed everywhere. Hay crops were light and the range is curing too soon in some sections. Livestock are good generally.

Aladdin

July was hot and dry and the grass is ripening fine. We had lots of rain in the spring so our summer range has been good.

Some contracts for feeder lambs have been made recently at \$10.50 and \$11.00. We raise very few fat lambs. Twelve dollars has been paid recently for yearling ewes and \$4.50 for those of mixed ages.

I am in favor of a uniform bounty on coyotes instead of the present work of the government men.

Herman Knoff

MONTANA

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed and ranges suffered an appreciable depreciation, though occasional scattered showers occurred to refresh them. Ranges are in only poor to fair condition generally. However, livestock have held up very well and are mostly in good shape.

Reichle

Haying is well under way here; the crops are looking as good as in other average years. Feed on the range is get-

ting dry, after an extremely warm spell of weather with very little rain.

There are very few sheep here. The Wood Live Stock Company winters large herds of sheep here, but ships them to Idaho before lambing time on the range.

R. A. Maier

IDAHO

Dry, warm weather prevailed, and ranges and pastures are very dry, though still affording ample feed and livestock are thriving generally. A good rain is needed especially over the southeastern portion.

Soda Springs

It continues dry and warm here (July 31). There has been only one rain since spring. Feed on the summer range is fair.

The lamb crop will be smaller this year. About 70 per cent of the lambs raised here usually are shipped out as fat lambs, largely during September; this fall there will probably be a larger number of feeders, however.

No sales of ewes have been reported; \$12 is being asked for yearlings.

Most wool growers of this locality prefer to sell their wool at home at or before shearing time.

H. L. Finch

Lago

July was rather hot, but we had one good rain. Range feed is fair.

We pooled our wool this year. The pool was made up of 16,000 fleeces and sold at 35 cents a pound.

A few feeder lambs have been contracted this month at 11 cents. About half of our crop will be sold in killing condition this season. September is the heaviest shipping month for this section.

OREGON

Warm, dry weather prevailed; and rain is needed generally; though not seriously, except in a few lower counties. There is an abundance of grass at the higher levels. Light yields of hay are reported. Range stuff is in good condition, lambs and cattle being marketed generally. Cattle in the mountains are in un-

usually good condition; and sheep are thriving.

Burns

Nearly all of the wool grown here is unsold; growers are holding at 30 cents for fine wool, but not getting it as yet. Most of the wether lambs were contracted in February and March at 10 to 10½ cents. The lamb crop will be about 10 to 15 per cent short of last year's.

We have had good weather for the range with plenty of rain; it is 20 per cent better than it was at this time (July 5) last year.

Peter Obiague

WASHINGTON

The month has been quite dry, and rain is now and has been needed in most counties. Pastures have suffered considerable depreciation, especially over the eastern portion. However, there is no complaint of deterioration or suffering among livestock, as feed has been of good quality.

Wenatchee

July presented us with various kinds of weather; cool days followed by hot days, with plenty of wind and some precipitation. It has been hot the last few days (August 2). The summer range, on the whole, is reported good, but with exceptions. Early national forest range was especially good, making early lambs in fine shape. Summer range probably will be shorter due to our light snow of last winter, and flocks possibly will have to leave range early.

Due to the cold weather at lambing fewer lambs will be raised this year. Practically all of the lambs are marketed as fat lambs during June and July.

A. H. Sylvester

NEVADA

This was a hot, dry month, though with numerous showers, some of them heavy though local. Streams are low and many springs are dry. The lower ranges are dry and short, but higher areas still afford good forage and livestock have not shown the effects of dry weather seriously.

UTAH

Unusually warm weather prevailed, with occasional showers, some of them heavy, though rather local. Ranges were improved in the middle and southern portions, but were becoming dry farther north; and at the close, a general rain was needed. Livestock have done pretty well everywhere, except locally in the extreme southern portion.

Ephraim

We have had some cold and frosty weather; feed on the range is good now (July 15). A smaller number of lambs will be raised this summer.

Clarence Peterson

COLORADO

Seasonal temperatures prevailed. Dry weather ruled the day for the first two weeks, but thereafter thunder showers were general, more especially over the eastern portion, refreshing the range nicely. Livestock showed some deterioration in the southern portion, but generally they remain in good shape. Livestock shipments have ended in the southeastern portion.

Meeker

All sheep in this section yielded lighter wool clips than a year ago—about two pounds per head lighter. The wool carried no oil and was cleaner than usual, but we got considerably less for the clip. The well-organized bunch of speculators should reap a rich harvest at the expense of the growers this year. The only salvation for the growers is to organize.

Since early June we have had fair weather with occasional showers. The range is good at present (July 24) but needs rain.

The lamb crop will be about 20 per cent under the 1928 yield.

Most sheepmen of this locality are dissatisfied with the present method of handling the wool clip.

H. P. Ottosen

Rifle

It has been raining quite a bit since the middle of July and the summer range is in exceptionally good condition.

Nearly all of our lambs are marketed in September; there will be very few feeders this season.

I think the majority of sheepmen of

this district are in favor of consigning their wools through the state association.

Martin Stoddard

Cimarron

Until the 24th of July it was dry and hot, but since then it has rained every day and some damage has been done to irrigation ditches and a little hay has been spoiled. The summer range was refreshed, however, and the feed is good again now (August 6).

The report from most of the country is that the lamb crop is 10 per cent smaller than last year. About 80 per cent of the lambs in this section are shipped out as fat lambs; October sees the heaviest movement to market. The number of feeder lambs will be smaller this year. Some feeders were contracted in July at 11½ cents.

Hampshire rams are used by the majority of the sheepmen here; about the same number will be purchased this season.

I am very much in favor of the pooling system for handling the sale of the farm clips of wool.

V. O. Smith

NEW MEXICO

Showers were local, skipping some districts, but temperatures were moderate as a rule. Ranges have shown the effects of this moisture distribution, and are in need of rain locally. Feed has been pretty good, however, and livestock have not suffered notably.

Hope

Conditions were fine during July—lot of grass and plenty of water; the range is about 100 per cent.

The number of lambs raised in this section will be about 30 per cent greater than that of 1928; most of the lambs, which move out of here during October, are feeders. About 80 per cent of them had been contracted up to the first of August from 10 to 11 cents a pound.

The demand for rams this season will be about the same as usual. Delaines and Rambouillets are largely used.

Casabonne Bros.

CALIFORNIA

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with practically no rain except for local thunderstorms in some of the high mountain sections. Good haying weather is report-

ed but pastures are becoming quite dry, though livestock are holding up pretty well everywhere. Sheep shearing is advancing favorably in the northwestern part of the state.

ARIZONA

Good rains were frequent and rather well distributed, bringing the range up to a luxuriant state over much of this section, though locally rains were lighter, and came too late, leaving forage scanty. Generally livestock are reported to be in good shape.

Seligman

This section is having very good rains at present, which should assure good fall and winter feed. The summer range is about 95 per cent of normal.

Most of the lambs are shipped out of here in October. Usually about 50 per cent of the crop are marketed fat, but this year a larger proportion will have to be sold as feeders. No contracting has been done recently.

Our present way of selling wool should be changed as it certainly is not productive of best results.

Arizona Live Stock Co.

Flagstaff

We have had some good rains in Arizona within the past week (July 15) and it begins to look as if the long drought was broken, for a time at least.

Bert Haskett

Thatcher

The drought has been broken by recent rains and feed conditions are good.

Our lamb crop is smaller than last year's by about 20 per cent. Very few of the lambs will leave here fat; and up to the present time no feeder lambs have been contracted. October is the heaviest shipping month for this section.

I am decidedly in favor of the wool marketing plan suggested by President Hagenbarth in the last issue of the Wool Grower.

Marion Lee

WESTERN TEXAS

Moderately warm weather prevailed with occasional showers, not very uniformly distributed; most sections hit by rain have had plenty, but localities still need rain for ranges and crops. Livestock are doing fairly well generally.

Wool Growers Assemble in Five States

Arizona's Midsummer Meeting

THE forty-third meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers Association was held in Flagstaff on July 9 and 10 with a large number of sheepmen in attendance from all sections of the state together with a goodly sprinkle of invited guests representing the federal and state governments, the railroads, banking and loan companies, wool dealers, commission firms and business houses. The program presented was of wide interest and the meeting in a general way the best in the history of the organization.

The opening session, which was called to order by the president, A. A. Johns, on Tuesday morning was addressed by Governor John C. Phillips, following the invocation by Rev. Francis T. Brown. His speech abounded with pleasantries and expressions of friendliness for the sheepmen and their association. He commended them for their cooperative spirit, their business methods, and their friendly relations with other industries.

Following Governor Phillips, President Johns gave his annual report in which he reviewed the situation with regard to the proposed change in the tariff rate on wool now pending in Congress, the question of freight rates, the lamb and wool markets, the need of warehousing facilities for the state's wool clip and the matter of more funds for the use of the association. In closing, he said: "We are on the threshold of the greatest era of prosperity the world has ever seen. We are told that this is due to the 'live and let live' spirit that has grown to be such a factor in American business to day, and yet it is only in its infancy."

In the report of Col. H. B. Embach, secretary of the association, which fol-

lowed, such matters as finances, freight rates, legislation regarding the poisoning of sheep killing dogs, relations with the Forest Service, changes in sheep drive-ways and industrial insurance were touched upon. Others who addressed the meeting during the morning were P. G. Spilsbury of the Arizona Industrial Congress, Phoenix, and John Kerr, assistant district forester, Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Hampshire Yearling Rams Consigned by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho, to the National Ram Sale.



It was brought out in the report of the wool marketing committee, which came next, that the cooperative marketing plan adopted a year ago failed for the reason that sheepmen refused to get behind it. In discussing the matter, T. E. Pollock advised the formation of local pools until better methods could be found. A pool consisting of 1,300,000 pounds of wool formed by himself and his associates, he said, had worked out very successfully, and the net prices received in each instance were from two to four cents higher per pound than those offered locally outside the pool, and that he advised the formation of two or three more pools within the membership of the association.

At noon the meeting was adjourned for the day and the delegates and visitors taken to the summit of the San Francisco peaks where a barbeque lunch was served.

A speaking program was to have followed this luncheon but was interfered

with by a downpour of rain which ended a drought of many weeks' standing.

On Wednesday addresses were delivered by Don C. Babbitt, state land commissioner, C. L. Walker, superintendent of the Western Navajo Indian Agency, at Tuba City, who discussed the sheep scabies situation in regard to the Indian owned flocks under his jurisdiction; Mrs.

T. J. Hudspeth vice president of the woman's auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association; Dr. R. J. Hight, state veterinarian; J. H. McClure of Phoenix general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad; W. J. Treleaven, F. L. Hanna and G. C. Mc-

Carty of the Santa Fe Railroad. Some others who spoke were Charles C. Rittich, executive vice president of the Valley Bank of Phoenix; Carl J.

Walters of Kingman, vice president of the Arizona Central Bank; Edward I. McDanel of Kansas City, general traffic manager for the Rock Island Railroad and A. W. Hilliard, wool dealer of Boston, who predicted better prices for the 1930 wool clip.

Announcement was made during this session that the gold and silver trophy cup offered by the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company for the best fleece of the 1929 clip of Arizona wool exhibited at this meeting had been awarded to Locket and McRae, and that of the \$100 prize offered by A. W. Hilliard of Boston for the three best fleeces exhibited, James McRae had won the first prize of \$50, Mrs. H. G. Locket the second prize of \$30 and S. A. Sponsellor the third prize, \$20.

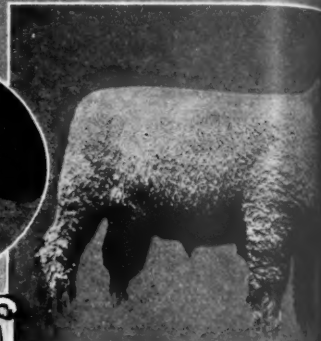
The proceedings on the afternoon of the second day were given over to the business matters of the association. Reso-



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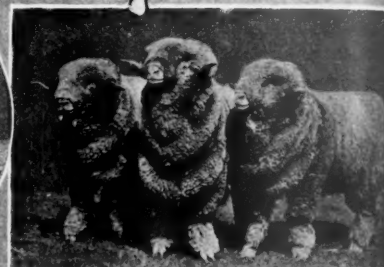
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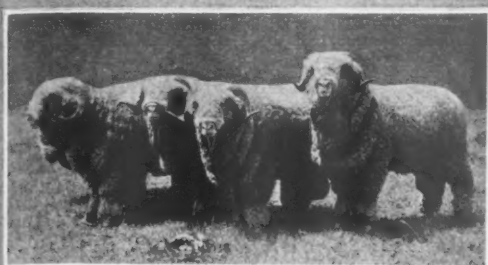
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Some of the
Four Annual
NATURAL

Aug 27-28

STOCK
CITY,

Under the Management of



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me of es in the our Annual TIL RAM SALE

Aug 27-28-29, 1929

STOCK YARDS

CITY, UTAH

nt of Wool Growers Association



Consigned by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming

lutions were adopted urging the officials of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways to cooperate against delays heretofore existing on perishable shipments through Phoenix originating at points on either line; condemning persistent trespassing along driveways, and concurring in the Forest Service ruling that any trespasser shall be denied the right of return over the driveway.

All the officers were reelected for another year: A. A. (Tony) Johns, president; Chas. E. Burton, first vice president; E. H. Duffield, second vice president and Aubrey Gist, third vice president.

An important outgrowth of the meeting was the organization of a woman's auxiliary.

B. Haskett

Semiannual Convention of Utah State Wool Growers

THE midsummer convention of the Utah State Woolgrowers Association was held at Vernal, Utah, July 16, 1929, in the Assembly of the Second Ward Chapel. Arrangements had been made by the Uintah Sheep Graziers Association. The Vernal band, together with other musical talent, furnished the music during the day and in the evening the Lions Club of Vernal sponsored a splendid banquet.

At the morning session the association was welcomed by Mayor Rice Cooper and a response was given by President H. W. Harvey. Commissioner of Agriculture Hardin Bennion and Mrs. Robert Hinckley, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association, gave short talks.

Secretary Jas. A. Hooper, of the Utah State Woolgrowers Association, dwelt on the activities of the national and state associations showing that certain phases of the industry could not receive attention except through organized units. An outline of the changes in the marketing of lambs on the Chicago market for the past forty years was shown, as well as the necessity of the advertising campaign of the National Wool Growers to absorb the production and reduce fluctuation in prices. An outline of the present Federal Farm Board Act was given showing the possibilities of a more orderly marketing of wool with greater stability in prices, if the wool growers would avail themselves of the opportunities presented under the act. The Secretary further explained needed changes in the tariff on wool as submitted by the House of Rep-

resentatives, especially in the administration of the act in determining shrinkage on wool, and the necessity of increased rates on wool substitutes to stop importation of material which is replacing home-grown wool.

A luncheon was served at the Community House during the noon recess and in the afternoon Congressman Don B. Colton presented the subject of control of the public domain, outlining the necessity of such control by reason of the depletion of ranges occurring all over the State of Utah and explaining how it was better for the wool growing states to offer the legislation, rather than wait until some unfavorable legislation was forced upon them. He discussed the subject of state control of the public ranges, showing many of the difficulties and disadvantages that such control would bring. Congressman Colton also discussed coordination of various phases of administration under the Cabinet of the President. He outlined the Public Domain Bill of Colorado and expressed the opinion that unless a federal act was passed, it would be only a matter of a short time before every state would have a public domain act which would be detrimental to the unity of the grazing states.

Short talks were given by Vice President J. L. Nielson, John N. Davis, J. O. Stewart, representing the district forest office, and President H. W. Harvey concluded the program by outlining the activities of the state association.

J. A. H.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF TEXAS SHEEPMEN

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas, held at Del Rio, July 31, August 1 and 2, passed resolutions favoring the Hawley tariff bill with amendments and saw the formation of the Association of Wool and Mohair Warehouses of the state.

The convention asked that the schedule on rags be raised from 8 cents as written in the Hawley bill to 24 cents and that rates on luster wools that compete with mohair be raised from 24 cents to 34 cents. F. O. Landrum Laguna and C. C. Belcher, who represented the growers' association in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, suggested that the sheep and goat men should have a representative in Washington all the time. It was decided to join hands with the lower Rio Grande Valley district in fighting for preservation of adequate tariffs.

The Association of Warehouses was formed by fifteen concerns, but there does not seem to be much force behind the organization. There are no rules, no regulations, and no provisions for the holding of regular meetings. C. C. Belcher, the head of the newly formed organization, is empowered to call the warehouses together any time that he may see fit. Each of the member warehouses contributed to a fund to be used in sending Mr. Belcher to confer with C. B. Denman, livestock representative on the Federal Farm Board, in Washington on August 9, on questions relating to wool and mohair. The new warehouse organization also voted not to sell any wool or mohair under the contract drawn up by the Boston Wool Trade Association and used in purchasing about 75 per cent of the wool in Texas last spring and this summer. The contract had been used before in brush buying, but it is only this year that it has been applied to warehouse buying. It provides standard deductions that, in the opinion of A. C. Schreiner, wool and mohair warehouse manager of Kerrville, cost the state about a quarter of a million dollars this year. It was the

general belief that the wool which is to be sheared this fall will not be bought on this contract.

The business sessions of the Texas convention opened July 31 with an address of welcome by Roger Thurmond. The address of President T. A. Kincaid covered the work of the organization during the past year, making particular mention of the motor truck transportation bill, passed at the last session of the state legislature, which is aimed to hold down thefts of sheep and goats and cattle.

F. O. Landrum of Laguna declared in an address before the convention that mohair production is approaching the saturation point and said if low grade wools are allowed to be substituted for mohair there would be a surplus of the latter product. Congressman C. B. Hudspeth pleaded for a permanent tariff.

A new constitution, which made some

minor changes in the old one, was adopted on the final day of the convention. Resolutions adopted by the Texas sheep and goat men asked the Governor of the state to approve the \$70,000 predatory animal appropriation; urged Congress to follow the ten-year program in predatory animal control work; and urged that A. C. Williams, director of the Federal Land Bank, be continued in that position upon the expiration of his term on August 8.

Appreciation of the work of the officers of the organization was expressed in their unanimous reelection. T. A. Kincaid of Ozona is president; Roger Gillis of Del Rio and V. A. Brown of Rocksprings, vice presidents; James Cornell, attorney; Roy Aldwell, Sonora, treasurer; E. B. Baggett, Jr., secretary.

Brady was selected as the next convention city.

Sam Ashburn.

evitably breeds speculation upon a 'bearish' market. * * *

"If the producers of wool would adopt a system of establishing 'market days' or 'sale dates', for the selling of their commodity, at the central points, it would not be long until a home market would be established and buyers of wool, and millers of wools would seek the market where dependable and staple values obtain, and the speculative feature, which is now ruinous to both grower and manufacturer, would be a thing of the past."

Details of the plan, Mr. Hays said, would have to be worked out. "Of course, there will be a central organization in the West with regional organizations working under it. There should be a system of posting the control organization as to market values, and progress of sales in all sections."

No action was taken by the Wyoming Association on Mr. Hay's marketing plan.

Secretary J. B. Wilson in his annual report covered at length the situation in regard to the wool tariff.

A very interesting dissertation on "The Long Term Trend of Wool Prices" was presented by A. W. Zelomek, statistician for the Fairchild's Publications of New York City, and Dean J. A. Hill of the University of Wyoming, brought home to the growers the need for good care, and a knowledge and practice of the underlying principles of feeding and breeding to insure successful wool growing and sheep raising.

Grazing problems are also of peculiar interest to Wyoming sheepmen and received full consideration at the convention. Both President Cooper and Secretary Wilson reviewed briefly the bills dealing with the public domain that have been in Congress recently and expressed the desirability of Wyoming sheepmen securing control of the remaining public lands in the state. A resolution covering this suggestion was adopted by the convention. The principal address, however, on the grazing question was made by P. H. Shallenberger under the pertinent title, "Pleasure First and Business Later". Emphasis was placed by Mr. Shallenberger on what appeared to him as a growing tendency to stress recreation and belittle work in relation to the handling of the

Wyoming's Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association was one of exceptionally fine discourses. The 500 or more sheepmen who gathered on July 18 at Casper for the three-day meet not only had a most enjoyable, but a very valuable time.

Many subjects are of interest to the sheepmen at this time, but paramount perhaps is the question of wool marketing; and this received special attention at the Wyoming meeting. President Thomas Cooper included it in his presentation of association affairs. While the past winter had been an unusually severe one on Wyoming sheepmen, he said, he was unable to see why heavy snows, large losses and big feed bills should demoralize the wool market. "If wool growers are going to deal with wool buyers with any degree of success they must understand and practice some of the psychology of salesmanship. To dump wool on a falling market, to solicit offers from buyers when they assume an attitude of indifference to look at wool or to make offers, are two

infallible methods of insuring lower prices. There has been a great deal said and written about the problem of agricultural relief. Economists are quite generally agreed it is one of marketing rather than production. The only solution offered so far has been better organization and closer cooperation."

A very definite plan for handling the wool clip was presented by John W. Hay, prominent banker of Rock Springs, Wyo. Statements from Mr. Hay's address follow:

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the time has not only arrived, but it requires immediate action on the part of every grower to market his own wool clip at or near the shearing corals, the sales to be made at stated intervals, throughout the year, on regular market days, known as such by all interested persons. When this is accomplished, the wool market and the growing of wool will become an industry of steady returns, and the constant irritation caused by the uncertainty of the situation will be eliminated. * * * The wool growers must discard the system which requires production of money to finance in the spring season the entire wool clip of the United States. This in itself in-

national forest and public domain problems.

"Keeping Abreast of the Times" was the subject of a very comprehensive talk by H. J. Gramlich of the University of Nebraska. It dealt primarily with the need of the lamb raiser to advertise his product and to meet the requirements of the present consumers by producing small lambs. As part of the lamb program, M. O. Cullen presented the lamb cutting demonstration which is a part of the program of the National Wool Growers Association to promote lamb consumption. Those who attended the banquet on the evening of the second day had an opportunity to pass upon one of the new lamb cuts—roast rolled shoulder—which was served at that time.

H. R. Davison of the Institute of American Meat Packers also gave an interesting talk on the mutual problems of producer and packer.

The convention was honored by the attendance of Senator F. E. Warren who recounted some early-day experiences in sheep raising. Addresses were also made by F. E. Mullin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, W. B. Tagg, formerly president of the Omaha Livestock Exchange, F. W. Robinson, vice president of the Union Pacific System, Dr. Cecil Elder of the University of Wyoming, and Claude L. Draper, chairman of the Wyoming Public Service Commission.

At the business session on the last day of the convention, Thomas Cooper, Malcolm Moncreiffe, and J. B. Wilson were reelected as president, vice president, and secretary, respectively, of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and Buffalo was chosen as the meeting place for the 1930 convention.

An analysis of the resolutions adopted by the Wyoming sheepmen follows:

Urged cooperation between the state association and the county organizations and individuals to secure establishment of permanent sheep trails; asked all state wool growers' organizations to secure passage of state laws similar to the Wyoming Truth-in-Fabric Act; objected to the provision in the pending tariff bill which would allow wools corresponding to 44's or coarser to be imported at a lower rate of duty than other finer wools; requested Chief Forester, when permittees desired to change

from cattle to sheep, to make such transfers where feasible on the same ranges now used by the permittees desiring the change; opposed all legislation that would place public domain under federal control, the repeal of existing land laws, and the creation of any new national parks, national forests, or national game preserves, or the enlargement of those now existing; opposed Kendrick bill S. 1333; condemned the "methods of further control of the natural resources of the nation by bureau officials and departments in commencing friendly suits in the courts and obtaining judgments which establish precedents for a good deal further encroachment upon the right of the state's ownership and long established use"; endorsed the National Wool Exchange; urged fair and

equitable valuation on agricultural and grazing lands for taxation purposes; urged enforcement of present laws regarding the collection of inspection fees of all sheep brought into the state; urged state legislation to provide for a State Railroad Commissioner; endorsed ten-year program for predatory animal control work; asked for continuation of embargo on sheep, cattle, meat products, hides and pelts from countries where foot-and-mouth disease and other communicable diseases of livestock are known to exist; recommended that one-cent per head be collected on all sheep or lambs shipped either to the central markets or to the feed lots of the country for the lamb promotion work; and favored state ownership of the public domain.

Colorado Wool Growers in Third Annual Convention

DECISION to employ a full time secretary was made by the members of the Colorado State Wool Growers Association at their third annual meeting at Monte Vista, July 30. This action is regarded by the organization as the most important work of the convention. Selection of the man to fill the position will be made within the next sixty days. Observation and study are now being made of the methods used in other states to finance sheepmen's organizations.

W. C. Osborn of Fruita will continue as president of the Colorado Association, with R. E. Sellers of Alamosa and Hollis R. Mills of Hartsel as vice presidents.

Committee meetings were held on the afternoon preceding the regular sessions of the convention and reports made later to the association members. The convention proper opened on Tuesday morning with an address by Lieutenant-Governor George M. Corlett, who was followed by President Osborn. The need for unity of action on the part of the wool growers was one of the principal subjects considered by Mr. Osborn. He declared: "No individual or set of individuals can be responsible for the success of an organization, but that success depends on cooperation. The purpose of the state organization is to have the state wool growers stand behind the national group that better understanding may be secured between the wool growing industry and other groups, either business or governmental, with which it must deal." The

financial report of the association and the review of its accomplishments were also presented by President Osborn. A better understanding with the railroads, legislation providing for predatory animal control work, and a more tolerant feeling between cattle and sheepmen were named among the achievements of the association.

The report of the committee on predatory animal control was made at the morning session also. James Monaghan of Meeker, as chairman of the committee, gave the report, which requested principally that the county commissioners in each county should provide funds to the amount of one-third of the money contributed by the Biological Survey for predatory animal work in the county. Heretofore, the local livestock associations have levied assessments for this work, but under the law passed by the last legislature a state tax on livestock will be collected for the work. The amount of the tax asked for was reduced, however, in the bill as it was finally passed and the funds that will be secured thereby will not be sufficiently large to handle the work adequately and hence the counties are being asked to contribute.

Allen S. Peck, district forester, brought before the convention some of the major problems in the management of the national forests at the morning meeting, and President J. S. Pyeatt of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad gave a very able presentation of transportation prob-

lems and the relationship between the railroad and the grower.

The chief feature of the afternoon session was the lamb cutting demonstration as presented by M. O. Cullen, who is assisting this year with the lamb demonstration work of the National Wool Growers Association. His method of handling a lamb carcass to produce attractive and profitable cuts from both fore and hindquarters elicited the usual

interest and appreciation. Following the demonstration Charles Marshall of Glenwood Springs spoke on the lamb campaign of the National Wool Growers Association. He very strongly urged that the necessary financial support be given the state organization that it might be able to pay its full quota of the budget of the National Association so that continuation of the lamb promotion work will be possible.

Financial questions in connection with the sheep industry were discussed by John Fields, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, Kansas.

A very enjoyable banquet with lamb occupying the spot light on the menu, closed the convention.

The 1930 meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers Association will be held at Salida.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Henry A. Kidder

A MONTH ago allusion was made in this department to the belief current in the wool trade that a better time was coming, if not already here. Since then further developments along the same line have been such as to encourage a measure of satisfaction in the present, as well as greater hope for the future. July ends with greater optimism noted in the various wool houses than has been the case for months. It is true that the improvement has been mainly confined to the worsted side of the market, but that is where most of the current offerings are to be found; whence arises the somewhat more "cocky" feeling which is noted wherever wool men foregather in council.

Let it not be too readily inferred that all is yet right with the wool trade; much is yet to be accomplished before all conditions can be said to have fully returned to normalcy. The first necessity in a good market has been brought about. There is a wide and general distribution in worsted wools. In fact, as far as the movement of wool to the mills is concerned, there is little to be desired. Both manufacturers and topmakers have recently been taking over good-sized blocks of wool, and it is said that the volume of this movement has reached a big aggregate.

The one out about the present situation has been that prices have thus far failed to keep pace with distribution. Under other and more satisfactory market conditions such a constant demand for wool as has been noted throughout most of the

month of July, would before this have resulted in a substantial advance in selling prices. Everything but the attitude of mill buyers seems to point to the justice of sellers receiving a larger return on their turnover, and that this has not yet been the undoubted result, is a matter of regret and complaint throughout the trade.

The position of domestic wools has improved in so many ways that there should be a laggard tendency in prices alone is attracting attention. Yet the situation is not without hope. The wool trade relies upon conditions in the goods market in large measure to bring about satisfactory conditions in the movement of wool. It is believed that these are fairly favorable at the moment. Tropicals opened with a bang, and though this department in men's wear goods showed important declines from those current a year ago, they were perhaps no more drastic than were expected. The advance sales of these goods were heavy, and the reception given the new lines when the formal openings were made was also encouraging.

At the very end of July the American Woolen Company opened formally its new staple lines in men's wear. While it is understood that conditions in the goods trade are such that these staple openings have been robbed of much of their significance, and that their office is mainly to fix prices on large orders already in hand, as well as on those to be made later, they are not without great interest to the wool trade. Prominent among the

points that have particular bearing upon the wool trade is the fact that the cuts in prices from the previous lightweight season have been relatively somewhat less than were made on the previous tropical openings.

In other words, it is apparent that the mills are not to pass along all the advantage accruing from the decline in wool values registered during the past year. From this it is also gathered that the previous efforts to squeeze wool men to the last notch is about over. It seems to be the feeling in the wool trade that conditions are favorable to liberal and profitable distribution of the new domestic wools. In fact, this has already been established in part, and whatever of optimism exists in Summer Street wool houses gathers around the idea that improvement in prices is to follow increases in distribution.

Looking over the field for reasons for the better feeling which undoubtedly exists, there are several points which attract attention of the observer. These are, in the order of their importance, the low level of prices now prevailing, the measure of employment noted at the leading worsted centers and the very moderate stocks of wool said to be carried at the mills. Either of these is sufficient under present market conditions to warrant a firm belief in a better market for raw wool. Given the desired distribution, it is believed that the better prices can hardly be long delayed.

The remarks above printed apply mainly to the worsted side of the market. Woolen wools are still dull and unsatisfactory, with no improvement in either movement or prices during the past month. Woolen mills are still waiting for a seasonal demand for their goods. It is estimated in some quarters that not over 25 per cent of the normal duplicate business in men's overcoating has yet been placed. Lacking this, the demand for suitable wool stock also lags behind. Both trade and values are demoralized to an even greater extent than is noted on the worsted side of the market.

Substantial advance has been made during the past month in clearing the remainder of the new domestic clip. The last big battlefield has been in Montana, where the big clip is now well in hand, either by direct purchase or by consignment. The extreme range of prices in that state has been from 28 to 29 cents for average wools to 31 to 33 cents for the best clips, a few scattering clips having been taken over at 33½ to 34 cents, perhaps a fraction more in a single instance. As this is written, with estimates of the unsold wool in the state running only 12 to 15 per cent of the total, purchases are reported for eastern account at 29 to 30 cents for average and 31 to 32 cents for better clips.

The extent to which the 1929 clip is coming forward on consignment is attracting wide attention in the trade. All the larger handlers of Territory wools appear to have secured a share of the individual clips, and it only remains to be seen how the situation will work out under present conditions. Some are figuring as to how much advance can be made in prices without bringing out a flood of consigned wool. Others are confident that having been consigned because the owners were not willing to sell at the market, holdings will be carried along until substantial profits are in sight.

Other states where considerable wool is still unsold are Oregon, New Mexico, Wyoming, eastern Idaho and Texas. In the latter state, the latest estimate is that only about 1,000,000 pounds of twelve-months' wool and 500,000 pounds of

eight-months' remain in the hands of the growers. Recent sales in that state have been reported at 26 to 27½ cents for eight-months' and 30 to 31 cents for twelve-months'. In New Mexico something like 3,000,000 is reported stored at Albuquerque, and only about 300,000 pounds at Roswell. It is understood that no further sales are contemplated at those points until about September 1. It is conceded that the accumulations in that state are being particularly well-handled.

Perhaps as much wool is left in Oregon as in any other state. Trade estimates as to the unsold remainders vary all the way from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. It is true that most of this is in warehouses, but it remains nevertheless unsold. Eastern Idaho has also about 2,000,000 pounds of wool still to sell, but other range states, notably Utah and Nevada, are fairly well cleared, either by purchase or consignment. Scattering clips are being bought in many sections, it is true, but the big movement is over.

The market for the best Ohio Delaine fleeces today is well established at 38 cents, though in some quarters 39 cents is being talked. For average lots it might be difficult to get over 37 cents. Fine unwashed wools are quotable at 33 to 34 cents.

On the medium side of the market, Ohio and Michigan fleeces have told a somewhat different story. There has recently been renewed interest in half-blood combing wools, and sales have recently been made at 43 to 44 cents. This is an increase in both interest and values during the month. Similar strong conditions exist in regard to the strictly medium grades. Three-eighths-blood combing wools are strongly held at 45 cents and quarter-blood combing at 43 cents, with sales. For the former grade 46 cents is now being talked, but no sales are reported at over 45 cents. Missouri and similar fleeces are quotable at slightly under Ohio, and Kentucky and similar somewhat above.

Practically nothing is being done in fine and fine medium Territory wools; in fact, these wools are not being graded out in most houses owing to the lack of

demand. Best lots, if available, might possibly be quoted at 93 to 95 cents clean, but this figure is entirely nominal. Both manufacturers and topmakers are calling for French combing wools, their relative cheapness, as well as their adaptability to present needs, making them especially desirable. These short wools are selling within the range of 90 to 93 cents for the best lots, Utah, Oregon and similar and down to 85 to 88 cents for Colorado and New Mexico and similar. At these figures, there has been a big movement during recent weeks, and this movement promises to continue as the new lightweight goods season develops.

Perhaps there has been a little less aggressiveness on the part of holders of Territory medium wools than of fleeces, but they also are fairly active and strong. Half-bloods have come to the front to some extent in recent trading, and are relatively about as strong as anything on the list. Montana and similar half-bloods are quotable at 92 to 95 cents clean and sales are noted within that range.

Strictly medium Territory wools are well sold ahead, and some dealers report a necessity for further grading operations before they can make large offerings again. For the three-eighths-blood staple grade, the market is quotable at 88 to 90 cents clean, recent sales of the best wools having generally been made at the higher figure. Quarter-blood staple wools are also strong at 78 to 80 cents, and here also the emphasis is being placed on the high side. Low quarter-bloods are being called for, and some sales are noted as having been made within the range of 65 to 70 cents.

From the above resume it may be gathered that it is still a market in the making. The contest over hand-to-mouth methods of handling the wool clip is still going on between manufacturers and the wool trade. Not much change has been noted in the situation during the past month, but the trade is more cheerful, even more optimistic than previously noted, and the outlook for the future is regarded as more favorable than seemed possible earlier in the year.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE LAMB MARKETS

CHICAGO

MULTITUDINOUS and, to some extent, fortuitous circumstances combined to crack the lamb market during July. After a somewhat auspicious start, the \$15 lamb appeared to have acquired reasonably firm footing as the dressed market, always an infallible trade barometer, responded. Things moved along merrily, suggesting establishment of an era of good feeling until something happened as it has a confirmed habit of doing. Supply swelled, a hot spell threw its tentacles over lamb consuming territory, killers took advantage of opportunity to depress prices at Chicago, the basing point, by shipping large numbers of lambs direct from interior points, and liberal gobs of natives did the trade no good. Cleaning up the midsouthern spring lamb crop, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, nullified a belated run of westerns. Signs of swelling supply were detected the second week of the month when 245,000 reported at the ten principal markets compared with 207,000 during the same week last year.

The third week delivered 222,000 at these points against 218,000 last year and the fourth week 238,000 compared with 211,000 in 1928. Eastern markets were similarly well supplied, Jersey City wrestling with long strings of Virginia lambs. To aggravate matters Oregon, Washington and Idaho lambs moved two weeks behind their schedule. The high market early in the month was on light receipts which put killers to the necessity of buying for numbers, short sorting natives and beating feeder buyers to second cuts of western lambs, a condition that was radically reversed the moment picking became easy. Country buying operations of one of the major packing concerns all but eliminated it from the competition much of the time and although its purchases arriving direct to the plant frequently looked high measured by prices on the day of arrival, contention that restriction of competition was against the open market price is not open to serious contradiction.

Probably the torrid spell was a major depressing influence. For one thing it operated against the sale of legs. Women flat dwellers banked the fires in their gas ranges, hiking to bathing beaches

FEATURES OF THE MONTH AT CHICAGO

Free loading of native lambs in response to attractive prices, which offset deficient supply of westerns.

Deficient condition of western lambs, although second cuts were too heavy for the feeder outlet, killers absorbing the bulk.

Broad demand for light feeding lambs at prices on a parity with fat stock after the break occurred.

A deluge of pee-wee and runty native lambs which the trade could not absorb even at low prices.

A wild dressed market which got abnormally high for the run it attracted and broke sharply in response to increasing supply and hot weather.

Heavy supplies of Virginia lambs at Jersey City and Missouri lambs at St. Louis.

Disappearance of the Kentucky and Tennessee crop.

Apathy toward breeding ewes in the farming area in response to the break in lambs and unsatisfactory wool conditions.

A phenomenal dressed market early in the month.

Change of packer attitude toward the native buck lamb.

Heavy receipts of direct lambs to one Chicago house from western points.

A continuous ten-day decline in prices subsequent to July 19, preceded by a healthy advancing market.

Difficulty in moving heavy, unfinished western lambs into feeder channels.

by the hundred thousand in quest of heat relief. Returning they stopped at a delicatessen to secure cold, prepared meats for supper. Chops could be sold but the leg market went 'kerflooey', whereupon retailers declined to accumulate in their coolers.

During the week ending July 20 the dressed lamb market broke \$3 per hundredweight with severe weight penalization, 48-pound carcasses being practically unsalable unless substantial concessions were made, chain stores putting a ban on lambs weighing over 45 pounds. To aggravate matters the market became congested with inferior product, good

cull native lambs being forced down to a \$9 basis, with the pee-wee kind as low as \$6. On the dressed market wholesalers were glad to unload common light carcasses at \$15 or less, a break of \$4 per hundredweight from the high point early in the month. On the healthy dressed market early in July choice lamb carcasses realized \$36@38 at New York, a raft of stuff vending at \$28@35, grading medium to good. This condition stimulated the live market until it attained a \$15@15.50 basis, from which it broke during a ten-day period to \$13@13.50.

During the last week of the month New York wholesale prices dropped to \$31@34 on choice carcasses, a break of \$4 per hundredweight from the high point, difficulty being experienced in getting action on a grist of medium lambs at \$23@25. While the hot spell was no doubt influential, the fact is that even a slight supply increase within a few days cannot be readily absorbed under present conditions, the line between deficiency and excess being finely drawn.

From the first week of June to the last week of July the fat lamb market broke around \$3 per hundredweight. Early in June a \$17 quotation was recorded at Chicago, late in July \$13.50 was cut on the limb, thousands of native lambs selling at \$12.75@13 and a generous sprinkling of westerns at \$13.25. Feeding lambs did not follow the break in fat stock, and late in July were apparently out of line. A \$14 top was made on country account when \$13.50 was the limit on fat lambs, but the break in the latter put fats and feeders practically on a parity, accounted for by the fact that few thin lambs were available in the face of urgent orders. Fat sheep were involved in the crash, but only to the extent of 50@75 cents per hundredweight, heavy ewes running into seasonal unpopularity. The market for breeding stock was comatose, with a few

yearling ewes going to the country at \$12.50 per head.

An epitome of the July market by weeks follows:

Week ending July 8—Top western lambs, \$15.25; bulk \$14.50@15. Top native lambs, \$15.25; bulk, \$14.25@14.75. Feeding lambs \$13.35@13.65. Top yearlings \$12.25; bulk \$11@11.50. Top ewes \$6.75; bulk \$5.50@6.50.

Week ending July 13—Top western lambs, \$15.50; bulk, \$14.75@15.25. Top native lambs, \$15.50; bulk, \$14.25@15. Feeding lambs, \$13.35@13.75. Top yearlings, \$12.75; bulk, \$11.50@12.50. Top ewes, \$6.50; bulk, \$5@6.25.

Week ending July 20—Top western lambs, \$15.50; bulk, \$14.50@15.25. Top native lambs, \$15.50; bulk, \$14.50@14.85. Feeding lambs, \$13.25@13.75. Top yearlings, \$12.50; bulk, \$11.50@12.75. Top ewes, \$7; bulk, \$5.50@6.50.

Week ending July 27—Top western lambs, \$15; bulk, \$13.25@14.50. Top native lambs, \$14.65; bulk, \$13@13.75. Feeding lambs, \$13.25@14. Top ewes, \$6.75; bulk, \$5@6.50.

During the three final days of the month the low spot of the season was uncovered, western lambs selling at \$13.25@13.50, with the latter a popular price and the bulk of the native crop at \$12.50@13.25. Common throwout natives sold down to \$9, heavy bucks at \$12@12.50. Heavy ewes were slow sale at \$4.50@5.50, weights around 120 to 150 pounds made \$5.75@6.25, only choice light ewes reaching \$6.75. Selected 65 to 70 pound feeding lambs sold at \$13.25@13.35.

The outstanding feature of the month was a steady decline over a ten-day per-

iod. The break during the week ending July 27 averaged \$1.50 per hundredweight on fat lambs, 50 cents to \$1 on yearlings and 25@50 cents on ewes. At the close of the week \$14 was the limit on choice western lambs, against \$14 at the outset, and the bulk of natives went at \$13.25@13.50. The climax was reached on the following Monday when the bulk of the western lambs sold at \$13.25@13.50 and strongly sorted natives at \$12.75@13.25. At this point the country cut supply of native lambs in two as shippers were unable to operate, a slight reaction resulting. The half-dollar reaction during the first half of the month raised false hope in the trader mind, illusion of a continuous \$15 lamb market being dispelled when the slide began on July 19. Previous to that the dressed market had acted so encouragingly that killers resorted to the practice of buying for numbers, desisting from throwing out native buck lambs, taking cull natives at \$10.50 to \$12.50 and taking second cuts of western bands away from feeders. The peak of the rise was reached on July 19, the top having advanced from \$14.85 late in June to \$15.50 meanwhile. From that altitude down to \$13.50 at the close the slump was continuous and emphatic.

The glut of common native lambs indicates that improvement effort has been wasted. From \$10.50 to \$12.50 this class of stock tumbled to \$9@9.50, and a

clearance would have been impossible but for a demand from the foreign sections of Chicago. General trade was not in receptive mood for light, plain carcasses.

Condition of western lambs reaching the market in August indicated a bad season. Following a hard winter came a dry spring, and sappy, well-conditioned range lambs were in a minority, which forced feeders to take second cuts until well along in the month when the break in dressed prices relieved killers of necessity of buying for numbers. As feeder demand centered on light lambs, killers were able to buy weighty, second cuts of westerns at prices that made them look worth the money.

Yearlings practically disappeared late in the month and were a normal quotation proposition, closing on an \$11@11.50 basis, with a few at \$12.

Discrimination against native buck lambs relaxed. The native crop is coming as "bucky" as ever, many 100-pound ram lambs showing up.

A feature of the July run was the arrival of a considerable number of direct lambs from western points at Chicago, one of the major concerns fortifying itself against entering local competition by this means. Many of these direct lambs came from Ogden and Denver, but a considerable percentage was acquired on the range.

The erratic action of the dressed market has puzzled the trade, which is inclined to lay the blame at the door of the weather man. During the first two weeks of July dressed trade performed as well as it ever has at that season, but almost overnight the bottom dropped out of the market. At the summit 38 cents was paid for choice lambs at the Atlantic seaboard and as the hang rail was promptly cleared mutton men clamored for more livestock. From late in June until the second week of July dressed lambs advanced \$3 to \$6 per hundredweight at New York, selected carcasses earning \$36@38; good to choice \$32@35; medium \$28@32 and common \$26@29. Yearling carcasses sold at \$24@27, those available for lamb substitutes making \$28@30. Fat sheep advanced, good ewes selling at \$14@16; medium \$13@15 and

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common at \$11@12. Late in the month legs were unsalable, prime carcasses selling down to \$31@34; good to choice \$25@30; medium \$23@24 with common hard to sell. Yearlings declined to \$18@23, ewe carcasses selling anywhere from \$10@15. At Chicago common light carcasses sold down to \$15, good carcasses at \$25 and medium at \$22, heavy ewe carcasses vending at \$11@15.

Demand for breeder stock was limited all through the month, the country awaiting price concessions. A few yearling ewes went out at \$12.50@12.75 per head; older ewes at \$8@10. The wool market coupled with the break in lambs and reports of an accumulation of yearling ewes in the West were depressing influences.

Current prices are around \$2 per hundredweight lower than a year ago when western lambs were on a \$14.75@15.50 basis and feeders were worth \$13.25@13.75, with a \$14 top. As August, 1928 progressed, however, prices declined, although the month finished in a \$14.50@15 basis. The big break last year came in October when a \$13.50 low spot developed during the period when Dakota lambs ran freely.

Subsidence of the hot spell should put dressed trade on its feet. That the western lamb crop is short and deficient in condition is recognized, but the native run is an uncertain factor. Indications are that, as feed is abundant all over the farming area, a large proportion of the native lambs will be held back to put on weight so that a restricted western supply will be advantageous to producers. In processing circles sentiment is decidedly bearish, but packingtown can get wrong and when it goes that way usually does a good job.

J. E. Poole.

KANSAS CITY

JULY brought a net decline of 65 to 75 cents in lambs. This is slightly better than an average July and when it is considered that the last part of the native lamb crop got in during the month the break was small. However the loss for the month was reduced because in the first twenty days the market ruled \$1 to \$1.25 above the June close. The break from June 20 to June 30 was close to \$2

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and the best lambs at the close of the month sold at \$13.35, an even 65 cents under the June close. The first day of July brought a 50-cent advance, and the upward swing was continued until July 8 when the top reached \$15.25. The same price was duplicated the 9th, but a 50-cent break in the next few days found best lambs around \$14.75. On the 19th and 20th best lambs were back to \$15.10, but after that the market took a nose dive and the downward swing was not interrupted until the last day of the month when a quarter rally occurred. The low point was on the 30th, with top \$13.15.

Two things accounted for the final break in the market. Hot dry weather curtailed demand for dressed lamb and mutton in the large eastern consuming centers, just as it did for other meats. It was also noised abroad that some of the big packers were buying western lambs in the intermountain country and sending them to more eastern points. This caused the other packers to be bearish with the net result that none of the packers gave central markets much support towards the last of the month. It is held by some that packers are going to make their western purchases move so that they can at times be independent at central markets. To what extent this will be carried out remains to develop. The large per cent of feeders in offerings may operate against this plan.

Technically at least, the lamb market should be in a stronger position from now on. The native lamb crop, which was larger than last year, has been marketed closely, and western lambs, which will have to supply the bulk of demand from both killers and feeders from now until early November, are short of a year ago. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates a 3 per cent decrease, but on the basis of estimates from other sources the decrease is larger. In figuring the western lamb crop the department counted in California, which had marketed most of her lambs before July and showed an increase over last year. Montana shows an increase but Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon substantial decrease. Killers do not expect

the August and fall runs to yield normal percentages of fat lambs and they will feel strong competition from feeders.

Fat ewes were about the only class of fat sheep offered late in the month. A few shipments of Texas grass wethers sold at \$7 to \$8.50. They ranged from two-year-olds to aged classes. Yearlings were scarce with a few sales at \$9.50 to \$11. Ewes went to killers at \$4.50 to \$7. There was a considerable supply of western fat ewes at \$6.25 to \$7. While they were old ewes they were in good killing flesh. The closing sale of Colorado ewes was at \$6.75.

In the stocker and feeder division, operations were small, but about normal for July, which does not develop very large proportions. Numerous bunches of breeding ewes brought \$7 to \$9, practically all in the aged classes. Several lots of Idaho ewes with a one or two lamb prospect brought \$7.75. Choice young ewes would bring considerably more but no one seems willing to part with them. Feeding lambs sold at \$10 to \$13. The few straight bunches of western feeders brought \$12 to \$13. There is an abundance of rough feed in the corn belt that will be used for feeding lambs this fall. The feeder buying movement will get under way as soon as supplies are available. On what price basis the market will establish itself remains to be seen, but it will be controlled to a large extent by the fat lamb market. Western feeding areas have a large part of their thin lamb crop under contract, so that the principal outlet for the remaining part of the feeders is in the corn belt.

July receipts were 137,230, a record for the seventh month in the year by nearly 10,000 head. They were 14,000 larger than in July last year. Idaho and native lambs accounted for a large part of the increase. The seven months' receipts were 1,048,396 or 82,733 larger than in the same period last year and the largest since 1914.

C. M. Pipkin

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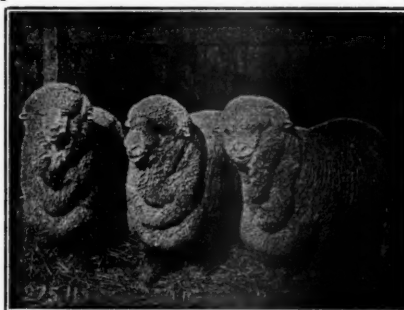
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OMAHA

FAT lambs finished July at the lowest levels of the year, woolled offerings closing 50@75 cents under the end of June, with shorn stock around \$1.00 off. Compared with the month's high time, final quotations showed declines of \$1.00 @2.10.

The price trend of killers was erratic. Until the 10th it was higher and top range fats reached \$14.90. Then the market receded on increased receipts, dropping to a \$14.40 basis for westerns and advancing again as supplies increased. During the week of the 22nd another heavy movement of rangers, coming at a time when eastern dressed markets were in poor shape, worked havoc with live prices, which were slashed \$1.60@1.90 in five days.

By the end of the month the market had steadied up at \$13.00@13.25 for rangers, while natives had dropped to \$12.75 after selling up to \$14.85 at the best time, shorn lambs finished at \$12.50, earlier sales in this class having been made as high as \$14.40, or within 45 cents of top woolskins.

The July run of sheep and lambs at Omaha was approximately the same as a year ago at 222,708 head, ranking among the heaviest receipts for any corresponding period since 1920. Arrivals were more or less irregular. During the first and third weeks fewer than 40,000 head showed up, while in the second and fourth weeks runs were 51,000 and 64,000 head, respectively. The last three days again saw supplies fall off somewhat.

Most range lambs came from Idaho and Oregon. Utah and Nevada furnished some and a fair number of natives were included in receipts.

Opinion over the future is somewhat divided at present but most traders look for some improvement in the market, at least during the first half of August. A depressed market for dressed lamb in the East has been the main anchor on live prices lately, and with any improvement in the former, quotations for animals on the hoof should at least hold their own.

This is especially true if western lambs arriving through August do not show any heavier percentage of fats. Late in July less than half of them were suitable for slaughter. The avoidance of market gluts such as took place during the weeks of August 20 and September 10 last year will also help.

There was strong demand for feeders during July, shipments to the country being over twice as large as in June and about 2,000 heavier than for the same period a year ago. In all, 69,359 head went out, most of them going into Nebraska and Iowa feeders' hands, a few finding their way into Illinois.

With the harvest of small grains well under way and every indication of another big corn crop and plenty of rough feed, inquiry for thin lambs was broadest at the close, when feeders outsold fat stock, and a broad demand was predicted all through August.

Most feeders went out at \$13.00@13.75 with a top of \$14.00 for the month. In the late market \$13.40 stopped the best.

Feeders averaging under 65 pounds were very scarce in the late trade and quite a few orders for such kinds went unfilled. With most lambs running to strongweights, buyers were being forced to take averages as high as 70 pounds at near-top prices.

Aged sheep followed closely the trend of fat lambs. Slaughter ewes sold up to \$7.00, then declined late in the month and \$6.25 took the best of them at the finish. Broken and solid-mouthed breeding ewes sold at \$5.75@8.00, with good mouths up to \$9.50 and range yearling ewes as high as \$13.50. Both the supply of and demand for the latter classes, however, were still too light to establish quotations during July.

K. H. Kittoe.

DENVER

SHEEP supply was comparatively light at Denver during the month of July, due to the fact that the supply available in Idaho and other western range states was lighter than usual. The total for the month was 51,193 head, compared to 76,733 in July a year ago. The demand on the Denver market was

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Both Rams and Ewes for Sale in
Each Breed.

POLO RANCH

Big Horn, Wyoming

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Owner

CORRIEDALES

1929 Offerings, in lots to suit

40 Yearling Rams
50 December and January lamb rams
Also a few lots of registered ewes
suitable for small foundation flocks.

Our flock is all purebred and from
choice imported foundation stock.

EDGMAR FARM

Dixon, California

Registered Corriedale Ewes For Sale

All are of the best New Zealand
Breeding.

J. D. HARPER

Dixon, California



SOLANO CORRIEDALE RANCH
R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

DELAINE MERINOS

BIG SMOOTH ONES

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Combination

RAMS or EWES

One or a Carload—Shipped Anywhere on Approval
FRANK H. RUSSELL, WAKEMAN, OHIO

very good from day to day but late in the month, a sharp decline was registered due to declines at all eastern markets.

Fat lambs were selling around \$13.25 to \$13.75 at the beginning of the month and by the 15th had gone to \$14.10, with numerous sales up to \$14.25. Declines, however, during the closing days of the month brought tops down to \$13. Ewes were selling early in July from \$6.50 to \$7 for choice grades. By the middle of the month tops were selling at \$6.50 and this price continued through to the end of the month. Feeder lambs that were selling around \$12.50 to \$12.75 early in July were quoted from \$12.50 to \$13 at the close of the month, although very few feeder lambs are now coming to market.

Indications point to a very good market for lambs throughout the fall season. Dealers do not look for any spectacular prices but they do look for a very good demand, with a fair supply available. Reports from the country indicate a short lamb crop in some sections and prospects are that the supply will be hardly as large as a year ago. Lamb feeders made fairly good profits on their operations last year and present indications are that they will be in the market for the usual number of lambs this fall.

W. N. Fulton

ST. JOSEPH

SHEEP receipts for July were 97,792, compared with 97,023 for the same month a year ago. Bulk of the month's receipts were from Idaho and Oregon ranges.

The lamb market during the month was very uneven and closes 15 cents lower than a month ago. Best westerns on the close sold at \$13.25 with natives at \$13.00. The high point of the month was \$15.00 and the low was at the close.

There was a fair demand for feeders with sales ranging from \$12.50@13.00. Aged sheep close around 25 cents higher. Best western ewes sold on the close at \$6.50, natives \$6.00@6.25, wethers \$7.00@8.00, and yearlings \$10.00@10.50.

H. H. Madden.

HAMPSHIRE

The Rams we are offering this year at the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City are the best we have ever raised.

They are good type, large, heavy boned, well-grown, and will help to improve any herd.

See them and you will want them.

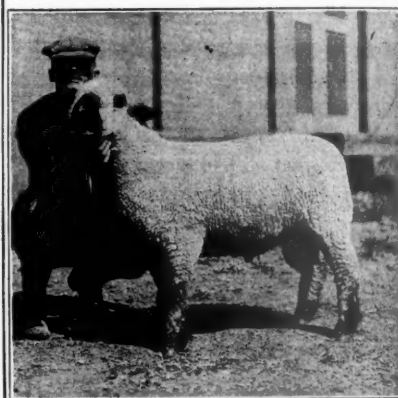
ALLEN C. NASH

Montrose, Colorado

SHEEP

We can handle your feeder lambs for fall delivery or sell you some right good yearling or two and three-year-old ewes for fall. Should you want to buy or sell sheep range or permits see us; we sell 'em.

DAYBELL SHEEP COMPANY
Provo, Utah



NEBEKER'S RAMS HAMPSHIRE

1929 Offerings:

300 Yearling Rams
300 Ewes—All Ages
300 Ram Lambs

Limited Number of Stud Rams

J. NEBEKER & SONS
STOCKTON, UTAH

HAMPSHIRE

We have for sale this season:
700 head of yearling rams
Several cars of big ram lambs
Also several cars of ewes

Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.

Breeders of Purebred and Registered
Hampshire Sheep
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO



Top pen of 25 lambs 1928 sale.

HAMPSHIRE

Our offering for the 1929 Sale is of the same type and breeding as it was last year. Large, strong yearlings and well grown lambs of the true English type.

The five single stud entries will make you want them as flock headers.

Much "Commander" breeding.

Thousand Springs Farm

WENDELL, IDAHO
Minnie Miller, Owner
Jesse Loader, Shepherd

BETHUNE HAMPSHIRE

Bred from choice blood lines. Have one Stud and Pen of Five Yearling Rams listed in the National Ram Sale. A few lusty Ram Lambs to let go.

DAVID BETHUNE, Reno, Idaho



Idaho has more good Hampshire flocks than any other state. FINCH stud rams more than any others are used as flock headers among Idaho Hampshire flocks.

THE REASON:
QUALITY Without Overfitting

H. L. FINCH
Soda Springs, Idaho

Ranch and Sheep Outfit For Sale

1600 acres of patented land, excellent for cattle or sheep ranch with early water rights for over 1400 acres. 2100 two-year-old Rambouillet ewes. 100 rams.

With Forest Permit for 2400 head of sheep. Excellent outside range and lambing ground available without cost. Very large lambing sheds with complete equipment.

Inquire X, Care
NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
Salt Lake City, Utah

ROMNEYS

Results of three outstanding New Zealand Importations

HAMPSHIRE

Consistent High Quality Breeding

SOUTHDOWNS

University of California and
Kentucky Ewes

BROWNELL RANCH

W. R. Hosselkus - Woodland, Calif.
E. E. Brownell - 3696 Clay St., S. F.

HAMPSHIRE



A choice lot of Ewes and Rams for sale at all times.

BALLARD BROS.

Mountain View Ranch
Weiser, Idaho

BOOKS FOR SALE

Sampsons:

Range and Pasture	
Management	\$4.00
Native American Forage Plants	5.00
Livestock Husbandry on Range	
and Pasture	4.50

Coffey's:

Productive Sheep Husbandry	
(Revised Edition)	2.50

HAMPSHIRE



"The Admiral"

Born: February 3, 1929

Sire: "Prince", Imported 1927
from Waters Burcome Manor
Flock (England)

Dam: "Queen", Two-Year-Old
Ewe of My Own Breeding

Weight at Birth: 11 Pounds

Weight at 30 days: 46 Pounds

Weight at 60 days: 78 Pounds

Weight at 90 days: 98 Pounds

"The Admiral" is probably the best lamb that has ever been born in my flock. His half sister, in the background of the picture, is running him a close second, however.

I am offering an exceptionally fine lot of rams in the 1929 National Ram Sale.



L. L. BRECKENRIDGE

Twin Falls, Idaho

"COLEY" WILKERSON

Sells Nothing But
S H E E P

A First Class Commission Firm with Complete Sheep Department

TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD

UNION STOCK YARDS
OMAHA

Members of Omaha Live Stock Exchange
and Bonded for Your Protection

W. B. TAGG, Manager

FEED AT FREMONT, NEBR. **AND SAVE SHRINK**

Shortest Drives to Finest Pastures—Prompt
Switching—Quick Unloading—Free Taxi Service
Between Yards and Town.

FREMONT STOCK YARDS CO.

Roy Jennings, Supt.

Harry B. Black Sheep Commission Co.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

Send Us Your Next Consignment

OUR RECORD

26 Years Selling Sheep at St. Joseph, Missouri

37 Years Actual Experience in Sheep Business

A Member of the Live Stock Exchange And Bonded for Your Protection.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON LOADING CHUTES

I HEARD once of a conversation which ran something like this:

"Well, it's a good thing we don't all think alike. If we did, every man in the country would have wanted to marry my wife."

"Yes," said the other fellow, "I guess it is a good thing we don't all think alike. If everyone thought as I do, your wife never would have gotten married."

G. P. Williams, of Delaware, Ohio, published in the July Wool Grower a photograph of a loading chute declared to be simpler and more adaptable than that designed and described in a previous issue by the undersigned. Mr. Williams and I don't think alike.

California is full of loading chutes exactly like the one advocated by Mr. Williams. Most of them are out of commission and most of the remainder have been relegated to the scrap heap. In fact, it was my close association with a replica of Mr. Williams' chute which led to the design of a better one. We had about 200 pure bred rams to dispose of and most of the sales involved shipping by truck. One man would come in a Ford to get two or three head and the high end of the chute was so much above the body of the truck that it couldn't be used. Another man would want 25 head and would come after them in a five-ton truck with a bed so far removed from the ground that the chute had to be lifted bodily. Once in a great while a fellow would show up with a truck having a bed the same height as the chute. Then it worked fine except when the wheels on the chute moved and that was often, despite their being blocked.

There is a big advantage in having a portable loading chute so constructed that it is easily adjustable to any height of truck. There is at least as big an advantage in having one which will not roll when it is in use and is portable only when you want it to be.

Yes, it's a good thing we don't all think alike.

J. F. Wilson.

SUMMER IN OREGON SHEEP COUNTRY

WITH the sheep industry in Oregon, July saw wool supplies pretty well out of the hands of growers, saw the early lambs begin to move in fairly substantial volume to market, with lambs somewhat lighter than last year at the same time and a smaller percentage going fat. In some sections extreme drought prevailed with irrigation water shorter than for years which resulted in lighter hay crops of all kinds.

On August 1 it was estimated that not more than 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of wool remained unsold at scattered points in the state. The state's clip was officially estimated for the year at 18,849,000 compared with last year's clip amounting to 20,332,000. Last year average fleece weights were 9.2 pounds compared with an estimated average this year of 8.3 pounds. The lighter production this year was due to severe winter conditions followed by a late cold spring. Wools for the most part were lighter shrinking, however.

The last of the Lake County clip sold at Lakeview during late July, 34,000 pounds of Silver Lake wool going to Draper and Company of Boston at prices ranging from 21½ cents to 24 cents. A lot of 80,000 pounds of Lakeview wool was purchased by another Boston firm, represented locally by Ernest Clark, at 26 cents.

Better highways are proving of advantage to the wool grower in his marketing operations as they are to many other producers. From the Steins Mountain district in Harney County comes the word that Glen Brown, of the Diamond Valley district, loaded 18,000 pounds of wool on three trucks at his shearing corrals there, the trucks hauling it the entire distance of nearly 500 miles, unloading at Portland where it was delivered to a wool warehouse. Jackson County growers are shipping their lambs to Portland by truck, a distance of 310 miles, the trip mostly being made during the cool of the night and growers claim a considerable lighter shrinkage than with shipment by rail.

CULLEN HOTEL

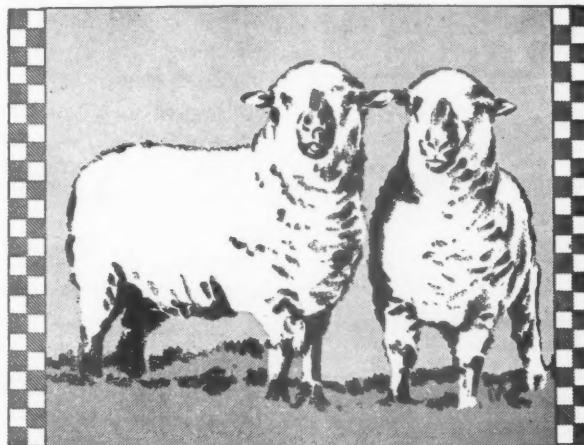
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

J. R. YOUNG, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up



Vigorous Rams mean Uniform Lambs

Put your rams and ewes in good condition for breeding and you will be repaid in the strength and vitality of your lambs.

Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, black-strap molasses . . . these feeds balanced, mixed and pressed into a cube that can be easily



cleaned up off the ground. That's what you get in Purina Sheep Cubes. Feed them to your rams this breeding season. It'll pay you in uniform lambs. You can get Purina Sheep Cubes by writing or wiring . . .

PURINA MILLS
920 Midland Savings Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SHEEP CUBES

"Making Animal Tagging Easy" KETCHUM CLINCHER

THE new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices.
KETCHUM MFG. Co., Dept. 23 Luzerne, N. Y.



AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS

Do You Want Your Tags "AL-WUZ-ON" or always off? Our tags are AL-WUZ-ON.

Al-Wuz-On Ear Tags are the strongest Tags made. With the Patented Rib Points, together with the Double Barlock, they are far superior to others and cost no more.

The Al-Wuz-On Ear Tags are Different. They stay Clinched. Compare them with others. We guarantee them.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES
INTER-MOUNTAIN MACHINE & STAMP WORKS, Inc.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Fig. 1-Standard Rib
Fig. 2-Double Rib Lock
Fig. 3-Four rings before collar
Fig. 4-Collar and before
Fig. 5-Pulling Point

Perfect EAR TAGS

For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

MADE IN 3 SIZES

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MAY 4, 1927
MAY 11, 1928

NUMBERED AND LETTERED AS DESIRED

ATTACHED IN ONE OPERATION

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY IMITATIONS

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SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
87 West Broadway Salt Lake City, Utah
THE ORIGINAL MFG. OF SELF-PIERCING EAR TAGS

Send for Free Samples

New Edition of Coffey's
PRODUCTIVE SHEEP HUSBANDRY
Now Ready.

Special Price if Ordered Through
NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
509 McCornick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
\$2.50

SHEEPMEN

Do you know that the sheep and lambs killed by coyotes every year would be a good salary alone.

Why Not Let the
GIBBS WILD ANIMAL
SCARAWAY

Turn These Losses Into Profit
for You?

They shoot special fire-crackers and flares, and are easy to operate. Write for prices and particulars.

Made and patented by

Judson E. Gibbs
Rock River, Wyo.

Central and south central portions of the state are experiencing one of the driest seasons in years with a marked shortage of irrigation water. E. P. Mahaffey, former Bend banker who now runs four bands of sheep in the central Oregon country, says this year is the driest he has seen in the many years he has been a resident of that territory. Feed is good in the Fort Rock Valley of northern Lake County, he says, but lack of water in that region makes it difficult of access. In the newly irrigated sections where dairying has seen marked development in recent years some dairymen are talking of reducing the size of their herds because of the short hay crop. The native hay meadows in this region are producing particularly light crops, many acres not being good enough to cut.

In contrast to this the Blue Mountain country, some sections of the Columbia basin and all of the state west of the Cascades have unusually good hay crops which will no doubt to a considerable degree relieve the situation. In the Hepner district in Morrow County it was first thought that hay crops would be light but when the first cutting was in the stack a good yield was measured up.

From Douglas County, western Oregon's most extensive sheep producing county, two trainloads of lambs this year went to Chicago, something out of the ordinary for this section as lambs usually go to the Pacific coast markets. One trainload went out on August 3 bringing prices of 10 cents for feeders and 11 cents for fat lambs with a few choice lots of fat lambs bringing 11¼ cents. These Douglas County lambs were from five to six pounds lighter than last year and only about 12 per cent went as fat. The Douglas County Buck and Billy Sale, an annual event, was held at Roseburg August 3. The sale was called by J. C. Leedy, county agent, Ben Nichols, Riddle, auctioneering. About 100 head of rams and billies changed hands. Rather plain stuff in ordinary ranch condition was offered and prices were not high. The top price of the sale was \$35.00 brought by a Shropshire ram.

(Continued on page 44)

\$100,000 IN PREMIUMS

**Pacific International
Livestock Exposition, Inc.**
Portland, Ore. Oct. 26-Nov. 2

1929 Premium Lists now ready. Entries close Oct. 1. Added features. Pure-bred Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Goats and Fat Stock Show. Manufacturers', Land and Dairy Products Shows; National Wool Show; American National Fox Show; Industrial Exhibits; Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock Show; and one of America's leading Horse Shows.

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211 AMERICAN BANK BLDG., PORTLAND, OREGON

A BETTER CAMP FOR YOUR MONEY

Improved Trail Tongues

Bed, Covers, Springs, Stoves, Etc.

DeLux and Standard Camps
Famous for 40 years
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Dark Brown, Tan Points
Beautiful, Attracts Attention, Intelligent, Strong, Small
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The Dog Brains of Australian Sheep Industry.
Pedigreed Pups for Sale

Orders should be placed now as our litters are small this whelping and our stock of last summer and fall sold out.

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ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$2.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$3.00 AND UP.



"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

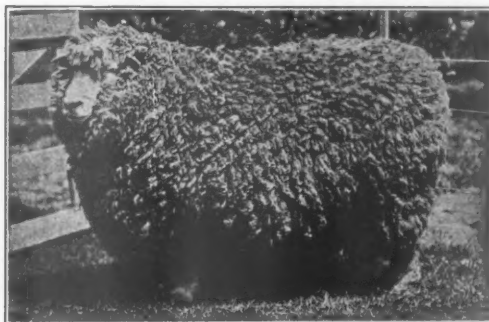
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Flock Masters!

New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction.
Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.

Do you want to get
the best possible re-
turn per acre from
your flock?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

Do you want to get
top market price for
your Meat and Wool?

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(INCORPORATED)

WOOLGROWERS COMMISSION CO.

UNION STOCK YARDS

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**A Well Devised, Scientific Marketing Plan Is
The Paramount Present-Day Need of
Western Sheepmen!**

— Price Stability at market centers is determined quite as much by well-planned, sane, judicious distribution as it is by mere "selling ability".

"Rush In and Be Sorry"—that's precisely what happened in late July when without the slightest effort at Supply REGULATION, the vanguard of the season's supply of Fat Range Lambs was dumped on the Chicago market "all in a bunch," irrespective of the suicidal price policy of that move. "Wool Growers" customers ONLY escaped punishment! And why? "Wool Growers" customers were advised to STAY AWAY. They'll be here on the REBOUND!

Haphazard marketing methods ALWAYS INVITE TROUBLE! WHY TOLERATE GROSS INCOMPETENCY? Trust your marketing affairs to men of experience and vision—to men who KNOW. This organization is pledged to a policy of Watchful Waiting—and our slogan, "MORE FOR LESS" has a dollar-and-cent value which you can ill afford to ignore.

CHARLES H. SHURTE, Pres. & Manager.



Buy Direct

and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

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Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices

The FRED MUELLER
SADDLE & HARNESS Co.

429 Mueller Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

East or West Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

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Gateway to Eastern or Coast Markets

- and -

HOME of

NATIONAL RAM SALE

J. H. MANDERFIELD, General Manager

MORRIS SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

On the SANTA FE Railroad; at MORRIS, KANSAS

These Yards are located ten miles west of Kansas City Stock Yards. Shippers also have the privilege of the ST. JOSEPH MARKET without additional freight charges. Stock loaded 11:00 p. m. arrives St. Joe yards at 7 a. m. next morning. Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your freight bills and contract.

Avoid a big Shrinkage loss by filling your stock at Morris Feed Yards.

A Trial Shipment Will Convince You!

Capacity 45,000 Sheep—100 Cars Cattle.

Owned and operated by **SETH N. PATTERSON**

Office 920 Live Stock Exchange

Kansas City, Missouri

STREAM OF GOLD

SIXTY years ago the last and gold spike was driven to complete the construction of the Central Pacific's Overland Route. The event marked the birth of a new land, for as truly as the hammer tapped the gold, it made possible a living stream of that metal, flowing, working and building the Pacific Coast.

And as the Central Pacific, parent company of Southern Pacific, builded then to carry tea to the coast, so now does the Southern Pacific operate its 17,000 miles of line to give the growing Pacific Coast ever increasing and always improving communication with all the rest of the United States. For the Southern Pacific the last spike will never be driven.

The Central Pacific, from the ground breaking at Sacramento, to the driving of the last spike, cost approximately \$61,000,000. The Southern Pacific in the last fifteen years, has spent \$88,000,000 in new construction to serve the people of the West.

Sixty years ago, a new era began. Today the opportunity to serve is recognized by the Southern Pacific as being greater than ever before, and with the years, this company hopes to fulfill that obligation as it has in the past.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

(Continued from page 42)

A backward spring and adverse conditions didn't seem to bother W. H. Graves, Wallowa County wool grower, a great deal. On July 27 he delivered at Enterprise 324 head of wether lambs which weighed on an average 83¼ pounds and for which he received 12 cents or \$10.00 a head. He lambd a 132 per cent crop. The lambs all went to Chicago.

W. L. Teutsch

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON RANGE PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

D. R. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work in the United States Department of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of a special committee of department specialists to consider range livestock problems and research. "Important questions are arising regarding the work of the department in range livestock production," said Doctor Woods. "This committee will review all projects bearing on the subject and will present a program for the cooperating bureaus.

"A considerable proportion of land in forest reservations, including that reserved for water-shed protection, is valuable range land, and if properly protected from erosion and overgrazing it becomes a valuable source of range for western livestock producers. This work is under the Forest Service, with the cooperation of various bureaus from the standpoint of range vegetation beneficial and harmful. Proper means of preventing erosion through control of runoff, involving the Division of Agricultural Engineering, and the study of stock poisoning by plants calling for cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, are among the questions needing special consideration.

"Similar problems arise in the control of unappropriated public lands not now carefully controlled in these respects, and also on privately owned lands, altogether constituting a problem of great importance to animal industry, to the Forest Service and to others interested in the program for western agricultural develop-

(Continued on page 46)

The Lindley-Cahow Commission Company

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Omaha, Nebraska.

Union Stock Yards

Reliability Proven Both From Financial and Selling Standpoint

SHEEP SALESMEN:

Ed Nolan

CATTLE SALESMEN:

Tom Lindley
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Members Omaha Live Stock Exchange and Bonded Fully So Prompt

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COOPER'S Milk Oil Dip

A Coal Tar Preparation

A General Purpose Dip, and Farm and Ranch Disinfectant; equally good for all Live Stock. Excellent as a remedy for Foot Rot, and Maggots, in Sheep.

Ask Your Dealer or Write—

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WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE

Chas. F. Wiggs

224 So. West Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah



Are your Sheep LOUSY?

Control Lice, Scab
and
Sheep Tick
With the Same Dip

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Wool growers have depended upon "Black Leaf 40," the "Old Reliable" dip, for many years, to control Lice, Scab and Sheep Tick.

"Black Leaf 40" is non-injurious both to sheep and to the wool. "Black Leaf 40" is permitted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in official dippings. Why not use a dip which gives your flock the most complete protection? Play safe—dip in "Black Leaf 40."

For Sheep Stomach Worms

When given as a drench, "Black Leaf 40" controls sheep stomach worms. Mix 2 ounces of "Black Leaf 40" in one gallon of water, stir or shake well. The dose per sheep varies from 1 ounce to 4 ounces, depending upon size and condition of animals. Write us for complete instructions. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers in ranch supplies.



"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

Tobacco By-Products &
Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
Louisville, Kentucky

(Continued from page 44)
ment. It is to consider all these questions, to develop a proper policy of land use, and to promote effective cooperation by all branches of the Department of Agriculture, that this committee has been appointed."

E. W. Sheets, chief of the animal husbandry division, will serve as chairman of the committee. Other representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry are: V. V. Parr, in charge of beef cattle investigations in cooperation with western range states; D. A. Spencer, in charge of sheep and goat investigations; Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, the department's principal authority on stock poisoning by plants; Dr. C. D. Lowe, extension specialist in animal husbandry; and W. H. Black in charge of beef cattle investigation.

William R. Chapline, inspector of grazing in charge of range research; and C. L. Forsling, director of the Great Basin Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah, will represent the Forest Service.

Bureau of Plant Industry representatives are: E. C. Chilcott in charge of Dry Land Agriculture; John M. Stephens, supervisor of the northern group of field stations, with headquarters at Mandan, N. D.; and Johnson T. Sarvis, associate agronomist at Mandan.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics representatives are: Dr. C. L. Harlan, senior statistician, crop and livestock reports; C. G. Randell, agricultural economist, specializing in economic cooperation; J. K. Wallace, market specialist in livestock standardization; and H. N. Homes, market specialist at Omaha, Nebr.

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We are still offering the regulation Boy Scout knife or Remington stockman's knife for two new subscriptions to the National Wool Grower at \$1.50 each. Send \$3.00 with the names and addresses of the two new subscribers and the knife you wish will be sent to you.

Home Comfort Camp The Gold Medal Winner



Shipped Knocked Down. Easy to set up
Built By
Sidney Stevens Implt. Co., Ogden, Utah

Get rid of
Liver Flukes
in Sheep and Goats
by using

FLUKOIDS

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Australian, British and American authorities agree that Flukoids (carbon tetrachloride) are practically a specific for liver flukes in sheep and goats.

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Flukoids can be obtained from your druggist. Write us for Free Bulletin No. 670 containing much helpful information on the history of the liver fluke and how to destroy it.

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
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CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT



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SHROPSHIRE PRODUCE 'EM THE SMALL LAMB

is the only one that will bring the top price when it reaches the high class market.

Even the great West is learning this important lesson. Write for printed matter.

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W. F. RENK J. M. WADE
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American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues. Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President

John Ellis, Molino, Mo.

Secretary

Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.



DID YOU KNOW?

That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

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COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Ont., Canada.....	7

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